```
* * * * * * * * * *   Welcome to STN International   * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1           Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  Jan 25   BLAST(R) searching in REGISTRY available in STN on the Web
 NEWS  3  Jan 29   FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates
 NEWS  4  Feb 01   DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update
                   frequency
 NEWS  5  Feb 19   Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
 NEWS  6  Mar 08   Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
 NEWS  7  Mar 22   TOXLIT no longer available
 NEWS  8  Mar 22   TRCTHERMO no longer available
 NEWS  9  Mar 28   US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/CAplus
                   and USPATFULL
 NEWS 10  Mar 28   LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY
 NEWS 11  Apr 02   PAPERCHEM no longer available on STN.  Use PAPERCHEM2 instead.
 NEWS 12  Apr 08   "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS 13  Apr 09   BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
 NEWS 14  Apr 09   ZDB will be removed from STN
 NEWS 15  Apr 19   US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
 NEWS 16  Apr 22   Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
 NEWS 17  Apr 22   BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
 NEWS 18  Apr 22   Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available

 NEWS EXPRESS  February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS INTER    General Internet Information
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS PHONE    Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
 NEWS WWW      CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
specific topic.

  All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer
  agreement.  Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific
  research.  Use for software development or design or implementation
  of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may
  result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *



FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:40:13 ON 17 MAY 2002

=>
=> edl
EDL IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).
```

```
=> fil medl capl biosis ipa
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     1.47       1.47

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:44:42 ON 17 MAY 2002

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:44:42 ON 17 MAY 2002
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 17:44:42 ON 17 MAY 2002
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.(R)

FILE 'IPA' ENTERED AT 17:44:42 ON 17 MAY 2002
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 American Society of Hospital Pharmacists (ASHP)

=> s lidocaine
L1       40132 LIDOCAINE

=> s sesame oil
L2        4945 SESAME OIL

=> s l1 (s) l2
L3           4 L1 (S) L2

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4             2 DUP REM L3 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d tot

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 2  IPA  COPYRIGHT 2002 ASHP
Full Text

AN   2001:10040  IPA
DN   38-10040
TI   Modification of in vitro drug release rate from oily parenteral depots
     using a formulation approach
AU   Fredholt, K.; Larsen, D. H.; Larsen, C.
CS   Dept. of Analytical and Pharm. Chem., Royal Danish Sch. of Pharm.,
     Universitetsparken 2, DK-2100 Copenhagen, Denmark Internet:
     csl@mail.dfh.dk
SO   European Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (Netherlands), (2000) Vol. 11,
     pp. 231-237. 23 Refs.
     CODEN: EPSCED; ISSN: 0928-0987.
DT   Journal
LA   English

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS         DUPLICATE 1
Full Text
AN   1988:156351  CAPLUS
DN   108:156351
TI   Temperature and cosurfactant effects on lidocaine release from submicron
     oil-in-water emulsions
AU   Lostritto, R. T.; Silvestri, S. L.
CS   Sch. Pharm., Univ. Connecticut, Storrs, CT, USA
SO   J. Parenter. Sci. Technol. (1987), 41(6), 220-4
     CODEN: JPATDS; ISSN: 0279-7976
```

DT Journal
LA English

=> d ibib abs kwic 2

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:156351 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:156351
TITLE: Temperature and cosurfactant effects on lidocaine release from submicron oil-in-water emulsions
AUTHOR(S): Lostritto, R. T.; Silvestri, S. L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Pharm., Univ. Connecticut, Storrs, CT, USA
SOURCE: J. Parenter. Sci. Technol. (1987), 41(6), 220-4
CODEN: JPATDS; ISSN: 0279-7976
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effect of temp. (25-40°) and cosurfactant concn. on the release of **lidocaine** from 30% **sesame oil**-in-water (O/W) submicron emulsions is evaluated. All emulsions contained 3% of a nonionic surfactant (HLB = 10) and were prepd. using the Microfluidizer device. The cosurfactant, Na lauryl sulfate (SLS), was added in concns. ranging from 0 to 1% and was used to manipulate the O/W interfacial adsorption of lidocaine. Increased interfacial adsorption of lidocaine is reflected by greater L values (vol. for the total drug mass in the emulsion) and correspondingly lower drug release rates in vitro as measured by free drug release across a semipermeable membrane. Increasing the SLS concn. does increase L and decrease the drug release rate. A linear estn. is developed to quantify this phenomena. The thermal effects are biphasic, exhibiting a peak L value (min. release rate) at 30°. Relevant mechanisms involving temp. dependent H bonding and mobility changes are proposed to explain these observations.
AB The effect of temp. (25-40°) and cosurfactant concn. on the release of **lidocaine** from 30% **sesame oil**-in-water (O/W) submicron emulsions is evaluated. All emulsions contained 3% of a nonionic surfactant (HLB = 10) and were prepd. using the Microfluidizer device. The cosurfactant, Na lauryl sulfate (SLS), was added in concns. ranging from 0 to 1% and was used to manipulate the O/W interfacial adsorption of lidocaine. Increased interfacial adsorption of lidocaine is reflected by greater L values (vol. for the total drug mass in the emulsion) and correspondingly lower drug release rates in vitro as measured by free drug release across a semipermeable membrane. Increasing the SLS concn. does increase L and decrease the drug release rate. A linear estn. is developed to quantify this phenomena. The thermal effects are biphasic, exhibiting a peak L value (min. release rate) at 30°. Relevant mechanisms involving temp. dependent H bonding and mobility changes are proposed to explain these observations.

=> d ibib abs kwic

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 2 IPA COPYRIGHT 2002 ASHP
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:10040 IPA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 38-10040
TITLE: Modification of in vitro drug release rate from oily parenteral depots using a formulation approach
AUTHOR: Fredholt, K.; Larsen, D. H.; Larsen, C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. of Analytical and Pharm. Chem., Royal Danish Sch. of Pharm., Universitetsparken 2, DK-2100 Copenhagen, Denmark
Internet: csl@mail.dfh.dk
SOURCE: European Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (Netherlands), (2000) Vol. 11, pp. 231-237. 23 Refs.
CODEN: EPSCED; ISSN: 0928-0987.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Release rates for the model drugs naproxen (pKa 4.2) and **lidocaine** (pKa 7.9) from different oily vehicles, including coconut oil (Viscoleo), **sesame oil**, peanut oil, castor oil, isopropyl myristate, ethyl oleate, and mixtures of these oils, intended for use as parenteral depots, to an aqueous buffer of pH 6, a pH at which both drugs are ionized to almost the same extent, were studied using a rotating dialysis cell.

The results showed that the release rates of naproxen and lidocaine varied from different oily vehicles. In particular, diminished release rates for both drugs were observed from vehicles containing castor oil. It was noted that the rate constant representing drug transport from the oily vehicle to the aqueous phase was significantly influenced by the magnitude of the partition coefficient.

Ramune T. Dailide

AB Release rates for the model drugs naproxen (pKa 4.2) and **lidocaine** (pKa 7.9) from different oily vehicles, including coconut oil (Viscoleo), **sesame oil**, peanut oil, castor oil, isopropyl myristate, ethyl oleate, and mixtures of these oils, intended for use as parenteral depots, to. . .

IT **Sesame oil**; vehicles; **lidocaine**, naproxen

=> index bioscience
FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	14.65	16.12

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.62	-0.62

INDEX 'ADISALERTS, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUASCI, BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, ...'
ENTERED AT 17:47:40 ON 17 MAY 2002

60 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view search error messages that display as 0* with SET DETAIL OFF.

=> s lidocaine

2726	FILE ADISALERTS
51	FILE ADISINSIGHT
606	FILE ADISNEWS
131	FILE AGRICOLA
162	FILE ANABSTR
29	FILE AQUASCI
194	FILE BIOBUSINESS
5	FILE BIOCOMMERCE
13106	FILE BIOSIS

```
          7   FILE BIOTECHABS
          7   FILE BIOTECHDS
        871   FILE BIOTECHNO
        613   FILE CABA
        737   FILE CANCERLIT
       7858   FILE CAPLUS
          6   FILE CEABA-VTB
          5   FILE CEN
         40   FILE CIN
        380   FILE CONFSCI
          3   FILE CROPB
         10   FILE CROPU
       6356   FILE DDFB
      12697   FILE DDFU
         30   FILE DGENE
       6356   FILE DRUGB
        942   FILE DRUGLAUNCH
       2804   FILE DRUGMONOG2
         21   FILE DRUGNL
      13462   FILE DRUGU
         26   FILE DRUGUPDATES
         75   FILE EMBAL
      31855   FILE EMBASE
       1400   FILE ESBIOBASE
          2   FILE FROSTI
          2   FILE FSTA
         25   FILE HEALSAFE
        490   FILE IFIPAT
       1544   FILE JICST-EPLUS
         18   FILE KOSMET
        946   FILE LIFESCI
          2   FILE MEDICONF
      17950   FILE MEDLINE
         45   FILE NIOSHTIC
         79   FILE NTIS
          3   FILE OCEAN
       4853   FILE PASCAL
  49 FILES SEARCHED...
         66   FILE PHAR
          1   FILE PHIC
        350   FILE PHIN
        698   FILE PROMT
       9365   FILE SCISEARCH
          1   FILE SYNTHLINE
       9923   FILE TOXCENTER
       4209   FILE USPATFULL
         11   FILE USPAT2
        742   FILE WPIDS
        742   FILE WPINDEX

  57 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,   60 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L5   QUE LIDOCAINE

=> s sesame oil
          6   FILE ADISALERTS
          4   FILE ADISINSIGHT
          2   FILE ADISNEWS
        132   FILE AGRICOLA
         36   FILE ANABSTR
```

```
          11   FILE AQUASCI
          88   FILE BIOBUSINESS
           1   FILE BIOCOMMERCE
        1055   FILE BIOSIS
          29   FILE BIOTECHABS
          29   FILE BIOTECHDS
         128   FILE BIOTECHNO
         462   FILE CABA
         201   FILE CANCERLIT
        2994   FILE CAPLUS
           8   FILE CEABA-VTB
           2   FILE CEN
          51   FILE CIN
  18 FILES SEARCHED...
          13   FILE CONFSCI
          10   FILE CROPB
          92   FILE CROPU
          54   FILE DDFB
         142   FILE DDFU
          54   FILE DRUGB
           8   FILE DRUGLAUNCH
           1   FILE DRUGMONOG2
           1   FILE DRUGNL
         417   FILE DRUGU
           1   FILE DRUGUPDATES
           2   FILE EMBAL
         680   FILE EMBASE
         177   FILE ESBIOBASE
          32   FILE FOMAD
          20   FILE FOREGE
         329   FILE FROSTI
         332   FILE FSTA
           2   FILE GENBANK
           5   FILE HEALSAFE
         507   FILE IFIPAT
         264   FILE JICST-EPLUS
          14   FILE KOSMET
         181   FILE LIFESCI
         848   FILE MEDLINE
         101   FILE NIOSHTIC
          21   FILE NTIS
           2   FILE OCEAN
         321   FILE PASCAL
  49 FILES SEARCHED...
           4   FILE PHAR
           5   FILE PHIN
         381   FILE PROMT
         460   FILE SCISEARCH
        1134   FILE TOXCENTER
       12237   FILE USPATFULL
          52   FILE USPAT2
        1040   FILE WPIDS
        1040   FILE WPINDEX

  56 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,    60 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L6   QUE SESAME OIL

=> s l5 (s) l6
           1   FILE BIOSIS
```

```
          1   FILE CAPLUS
  22 FILES SEARCHED...
          4   FILE DDFU
          7   FILE DRUGU
          1   FILE EMBASE
          2   FILE IFIPAT
  53 FILES SEARCHED...
         28   FILE USPATFULL
          3   FILE WPIDS
          3   FILE WPINDEX

   9 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,    60 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L7   QUE L5 (S) L6

=> d rank
F1           28   USPATFULL
F2            7   DRUGU
F3            4   DDFU
F4            3   WPIDS
F5            3   WPINDEX
F6            2   IFIPAT
F7            1   BIOSIS
F8            1   CAPLUS
F9            1   EMBASE


=> fil f2-f6
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                3.71      19.83

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                0.00      -0.62

FILE 'DRUGU' ENTERED AT 17:51:43 ON 17 MAY 2002
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

FILE 'DDFU' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 17:51:43 ON 17 MAY 2002
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

FILE 'WPINDEX' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

FILE 'IFIPAT' ENTERED AT 17:51:43 ON 17 MAY 2002
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 IFI CLAIMS(R) Patent Services (IFI)

=> s l7
L8           12 L7

=> dup rem l8
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8
L9            11 DUP REM L8 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs kwic tot

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 11  DRUGU  COPYRIGHT 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
Full Text
```

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-34227 DRUGU G
TITLE: Addition of hydrogen bond donating excipients to oil solution: effect on in vitro drug release rate and viscosity.
AUTHOR: Larsen D B; Fredholt K; Larsen C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Roy.Danish-Sch.Pharmacy
LOCATION: Copenhagen, Den.
SOURCE: Eur.J.Pharm.Sci. (13, No. 4, 403-10, 2001) 4 Fig. 2 Tab. 26 Ref.
CODEN: EPSCED ISSN: 0928-0987
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Department of Analytical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, The Royal Danish School of Pharmacy, Universitetsparken 2, DK-2100 Copenhagen, Denmark. (e-mail: dola@dfh.dk).
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature
AN 2001-34227 DRUGU G
AB The effect of the addition of hydrogen bond donating excipients to oil solutions on in vitro drug release rate and viscosity was studied. Testosterone (Fluka) was formualated in fractionated coconut oil (Viscoleo, Broeste), naproxen in Viscoleo with n-octanol, dodecanol (both Merck-Darmstadt), myristic alcohol (tetradecanol, Fluka), octanal, 2-octanone (both Aldrich) or octanethiol (octylmercaptan), or in **sesame oil** (Sigma-Chem.) with n-octanol or octanal, or in n-octanol, and **lidocaine** (Unichem) was formulated in Viscoleo with n-octanol, dodecanol, myristic alcohol or 2-octanone. In vitro release rate from oily vehicles can be decreased by adding hydrogen bond donating excipients to the vehicle.
ABEX The in vitro release experiments were carried out using a rotating dialysis cell mode. The testosterone release (from various oil vehicles and different aqueous buffers) data fit nicely into the linear correlation established for the weak electrolytes. Addition of the C8-C14 alcohols to the oils has a considerable effect on partition coefficients and transfer rates. Naproxen dissolved in pure n-octanol had a Kobs value almost identical to that obtained for the n-octanol-Viscoleo mixture. Similarly, comparable Papp values were determined for naproxen in the 2 systems. A linear relationship had been established between log Kobs and log Papp for naproxen and **lidocaine**, independent of whether the variation was introduced in the buffer media or the oily vehicle. Papp for **lidocaine** increased by addition of increasing amounts of castor oil to the oil vehicles. The castor oil effect was most pronounced in the case of **sesame oil**, which has the lowest Papp value of the pure oils investigated. In case of n-decanol as hydrogen bond donating excipient in **sesame oil** a similar linear relationship was found. All vehicles exhibited Newtonian behaviour. Pure castor oil constitutes a less convenient vehicle owing to the intrinsic high viscosity. The mixture of isopropyl myristate and castor oil (40:60 v/v) giving a viscosity at 67.9 mPa s which is in the same range as the viscosity of clinically used **sesame oil** (55.8 mPa s). Viscosity measurements made for vehicles containing various amounts of decanol in **sesame oil** reveal a decrease in viscosity with increasing decanol concentration due to the low viscosity of pure alcohol. (SP/Y230)
AB. . . in Viscoleo with n-octanol, dodecanol (both Merck-Darmstadt), myristic alcohol (tetradecanol, Fluka), octanal, 2-octanone (both Aldrich) or octanethiol (octylmercaptan), or in **sesame oil** (Sigma-Chem.) with n-octanol or octanal, or in n-octanol, and **lidocaine** (Unichem) was formulated in Viscoleo with n-octanol, dodecanol, myristic alcohol or 2-octanone. In vitro release rate from oily vehicles can. . .
ABEX. . . naproxen in the 2 systems. A linear relationship had been

established between log Kobs and log Papp for naproxen and **lidocaine**, independent of whether the variation was introduced in the buffer media or the oily vehicle. Papp for **lidocaine** increased by addition of increasing amounts of castor oil to the oil vehicles. The castor oil effect was most pronounced in the case of **sesame oil**, which has the lowest Papp value of the pure oils investigated. In case of n-decanol as hydrogen bond donating excipient in **sesame oil** a similar linear relationship was found. All vehicles exhibited Newtonian behaviour. Pure castor oil constitutes a less convenient vehicle owing. . . v/v) giving a viscosity at 67.9 mPa s which is in the same range as the viscosity of clinically used **sesame oil** (55.8 mPa s). Viscosity measurements made for vehicles containing various amounts of decanol in **sesame oil** reveal a decrease in viscosity with increasing decanol concentration due to the low viscosity of pure alcohol. (SP/Y230)

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 11 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-32874 DRUGU G
TITLE: Bioadhesive drug delivery systems. I. Characterisation of mucoadhesive properties of systems based on glyceryl mono-oleate and glyceryl monolinoleate.
AUTHOR: Nielsen L S; Schubert L; Hansen J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dumex-Alpharma
LOCATION: Copenhagen, Den.
SOURCE: Eur.J.Pharm.Sci. (6, No. 3, 231-39, 1998) 2 Fig. 5 Tab. 21 Ref.
CODEN: EPSCED ISSN: 0928-0987
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Dumex-Alpharma A/S, International Pharmaceuticals Division, Pharmaceutical Development, Dalslandsgade 11, DK-2300 Copenhagen S, Denmark. (e-mail: lise-sylvest.nielsen@alpharma.no).
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature
AN 1998-32874 DRUGU G
AB The mucoadhesive properties of systems based on glyceryl mono-oleate (GMO, monoolein) and glyceryl monolinoleate (GML, Dimodan LS, both Danisco-Ingredients) were characterized and the effects of the addition of drugs and excipients were also investigated in-vitro using rabbit jejunum. Mucoadhesion was affected by the drugs (isosorbide mononitrate, indomethacin, miconazole, prochlorperazine and hydrochloride lidocaine) and excipients added, their concentrations, and the ability to form particularly the cubic phase. The cubic phase was shown to be mucoadhesive when formed on wet mucosa and when a drug was added to the precursor formulation it was incorporated in the cubic phase formed. The mechanism of mucoadhesion is unspecific and it most likely involves dehydration of the mucosa. The cubic phase of GMO and GML may be an interesting possibility for a bioadhesive drug delivery system.
ABEX When the mucoadhesion of GMO and GML was studied using a modified flushing bioadhesion test system, it was found that the mucoadhesion of GMO was relatively stable to changes in pH. When the influence of various excipients and solvents on the mucoadhesion of GMO and GML were studied, it was found that the mucoadhesion of GMO and GML dissolved in ethanol did not change the mucoadhesion of the monoglyceride. GMO kept its mucoadhesive properties when **sesame oil** was added at a low concentration but lost them with higher concentrations. When the water-soluble isosorbide mononitrate (90 mg/ml) was dissolved in GMO/ethanol solution at a low concentration, mucoadhesion was not changed, whereas when it was present at relatively high concentrations,

mucoadhesion was markedly decreased. The same trend was found for the practically water-insoluble indomethacin dissolved in a GMO/ethanol solution and the highly lipophilic miconazole dissolved in a GML/ethanol solution. GMO containing dispersed prochlorperazine kept its mucoadhesive characteristics in the concentration range studied. When experiments with miconazole and hydrochloride **lidocaine** were conducted to assess whether it is likely that the drugs and excipients in the precursor formulations were incorporated in the cubic phase formed on the mucosa, it was found that the precursors were able to incorporate drugs into the cubic phase. Tensiometric measurements demonstrated that the unswollen monoglycerides had the largest mucoadhesion, followed by the partially swollen lamellar phase and the fully swollen cubic phase. (SJ)

ABEX. . . GMO and GML dissolved in ethanol did not change the mucoadhesion of the monoglyceride. GMO kept its mucoadhesive properties when **sesame oil** was added at a low concentration but lost them with higher concentrations. When the water-soluble isosorbide mononitrate (90 mg/ml) was. . . solution. GMO containing dispersed prochlorperazine kept its mucoadhesive characteristics in the concentration range studied. When experiments with miconazole and hydrochloride **lidocaine** were conducted to assess whether it is likely that the drugs and excipients in the precursor formulations were incorporated in. . .

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 11 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT DUPLICATE 1
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-257702 [23] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1997-117805 [11]
DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-083202
TITLE: Pharmaceutical stick formulation composition - comprises lidocaine hydrochloride as active ingredient at least partially dissolved in water droplets dispersed in wax.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B05 B07 C03 C07 D21
INVENTOR(S): BODMEIER, R; GERDING, T G; MCGINITY, J W
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MEDI-N) MEDICAL POLYMERS
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 5622993	A	19970422	(199723)*		13

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
US 5622993	A	Div ex	US 1994-345051	19941114
			US 1995-523084	19950901

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1994-345051 19941114; US 1995-523084 19950901
AN 1997-257702 [23] WPIDS
CR 1997-117805 [11]
AB US 5622993 A UPAB: 19970626
A stick formulation comprises (wt. %): wax (30-70), oil (10-55) and water, a surfactant and lidocaine.HCl (I) (1-30), where (I) is at least partially dissolved in water droplets dispersed in the wax.

The stick formulation contains (% w/w): 15-40 oil, 40-50 wax, 3-6 water and 0.2-20 (especially 2.5-5%) surfactant, especially propoxylated myristyl alcohol. The wax is beeswax, ceresin, cetyl alcohol and/or 'Witepsol' W35 (RTM). The oil is **sesame oil**, mineral oil, castor oil

and/or isopropyl myristate. The surfactant has an HLB at most 9. The surfactant is propoxylated myristyl alcohol, sorbitan trioleate, sorbitan tristearate, sorbitan sesquioleate, sorbitan monooleate, sorbitan monostearate, sorbitan monopalmitate, sorbitan monolaurate, glyceryl monostearate or their combination. The formulation also comprises a semisolid vehicle with a m. pt. of 38-60 deg. C, especially cocoa butter, white petrolatum, hard fat with a hydroxyl value of 40-50 or their combination. The formulation comprises (wt. %): 30-46 wax; 12-20 oil; 6-10 surfactant; 18-25 semi-solid vehicle; 1-4 wt.% bioadhesive oil soluble polymer; 2-6 water; 0.025-4 **lidocaine** hydrochloride, and 0.02-0.04 organic antioxidant.

USE - Stick formulations are suitable for delivery of various therapeutic agents, e.g. antiinflammatory agents, insect repellants, local anaesthetics, antibiotics and antifungal agents, to skin and mucosal surfaces.

ADVANTAGE - The object is to provide a stick with improved drug stability, ease of delivery, good spreadability, resistance to washing from the skin, and maintenance of solid state at temperatures below 42 deg. C.

Dwg.0/2

AB . . .

2.5-5%) surfactant, especially propoxylated myristyl alcohol. The wax is beeswax, ceresin, cetyl alcohol and/or 'Witepsol' W35 (RTM). The oil is **sesame oil**, mineral oil, castor oil and/or isopropyl myristate. The surfactant has an HLB at most 9. The surfactant is propoxylated myristyl. . . (wt. %): 30-46 wax; 12-20 oil; 6-10 surfactant; 18-25 semi-solid vehicle; 1-4 wt.% bioadhesive oil soluble polymer; 2-6 water; 0.025-4 **lidocaine** hydrochloride, and 0.02-0.04 organic antioxidant.

USE - Stick formulations are suitable for delivery of various therapeutic agents, e.g. antiinflammatory agents,. . .

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 11 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-502643 [50] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1996-157314
TITLE: Topical anaethesia compsn. for wounds, haemorrhoids, water eczema etc - consists of homogeneous mixt. of topical anaesthesia dissolved or dispersed in oil or lipophilic base.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (TEND-N) TENDO SEIYAKU KK
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 08259464	A	19961008	(199650)*		7

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 08259464	A	JP 1995-90308	19950322

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1995-90308 19950322
AN 1996-502643 [50] WPIDS
AB JP 08259464 A UPAB: 19961211
Compsn. comprises the homogeneous and stable mixt. of basis topical anaesthesia dissolved or dispersed in oil or lipophilic base and its

hydrochloride salt.

Pref. ratio of coefft. calculated by dividing amt. of basic anaesthesis by its max. tolerable amt. and that of hydrochloride salt is 7:3-2:3. Sum of coefft. is pref. more than 0.5.

Examples of basic topical anaesthesia are e.g. **lidocaine**, dibucaine, procaine, tetracaine, mepivacaine, chloroprocaine, bupivacaine, proparacaine, phenacaine, cocaine etc. Examples of aliphatic base which can be mixed with oil are a single or combined use of more than two selected from coconut oil, palm oil, tsubaki oil, olive oil, soybean oil, **sesame oil**, corn oil, medium chain fatty acid triglyceride, cacao butter, lauric oil, beef tallow etc.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Compsn. is effective as external medicine which diminishes topical pains or itches such as wounds (e.g. cuts, abrasion, pimples, pemphigus and facial furuncle), haemorrhoids, eczema sudamen, erosion, urticaria and water eczema and tooth ache. Compsn. shows rapid effects, has long activity and is stable.

In an example, white vaseline, glycerol monostearate (2.5 g.) and Migliol 812 (RTM; medium chain triglyceride fatty acid) (15 g.) were mixed under heating. Then lidocaine (2.0 g.) and dibucaine hydrochloride (0.16 g.) dissolved in crotamiton (5 g.) were added to the formed oily layer to give the cpd. (100 g.).

Dwg.0/1

AB . . .

of hydrochloride salt is 7:3-2:3. Sum of coefft. is pref. more than 0.5.

Examples of basic topical anaesthesia are e.g. **lidocaine**, dibucaine, procaine, tetracaine, mepivacaine, chloroprocaine, bupivacaine, proparacaine, phenacaine, cocaine etc. Examples of aliphatic base which can be mixed with oil. . . single or combined use of more than two selected from coconut oil, palm oil, tsubaki oil, olive oil, soybean oil, **sesame oil**, corn oil, medium chain fatty acid triglyceride, cacao butter, lauric oil, beef tallow etc.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Compsn. is effective as. . .

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 11 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2002 IFI

Full Text

AN	2720475 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
TITLE:	BIODEGRADABLE CONTROLLED RELEASE FLASH FLOW MELT-SPUN DELIVERY SYSTEM
INVENTOR(S):	Fuisz, Richard C, Great Falls, VA
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Fuisz Technologies Ltd, Chantilly, VA
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Webman, Edward J
AGENT:	Hoffmann & Baron

	NUMBER	PK	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5518730		19960521
	(CITED IN 025 LATER PATENTS)		
APPLICATION INFORMATION:	US 1992-893238		19920603
EXPIRATION DATE:	21 May 2013		
FAMILY INFORMATION:	US 5518730		19960521
DOCUMENT TYPE:	UTILITY		
FILE SEGMENT:	CHEMICAL		
MICROFILM REEL NO:	006175 FRAME NO: 0841		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	28		
GRAPHICS INFORMATION:	2 Drawing Sheet(s), 2 Figure(s).		

AB Biodegradable controlled release delivery systems using meltspun biodegradable polymers as carriers for bio-effecting agents such as pharmaceutical actives are disclosed. Oral dosage forms as well as implants are described.

CLMN 28

GI 2 Drawing Sheet(s), 2 Figure(s).

ACLM . . . bitartrate, hydrocortisone, hydrocortisone acetate, 8-hydroxyquinoline sulfate, ibuprofen, indomethacin, inositol, insulin, iodine, ipecac, iron, isoxicam, ketamine, koalin, lactic acid, lanolin, lecithin, **lidocaine**, **lidocaine** hydrochloride, lifinopril, liotrix, lovastatin, magnesium carbonate, magnesium hydroxide, magnesium salicylate, magnesium trisilocate, mefenamic acid, meclofenanic acid, meclofenamate sodium, medroxyprogesterone acetate,. . . pramoxine, pramoxine hydrochloride, propronolol HCl, pseudoephedrine hydrochloride, pseudoephedrine sulfate, pyridoxine, quinapril, quinidine gluconate, quinestrol, ralitoline, ranitadine, resorcinol, riboflavin, salicylic acid, **sesame oil**, shark liver oil, simethicone, sodium bicarbonate, sodium citrate, sodium fluoride, sodium monofluorophosphate, sulfanethoxazole, sulfur, tacrine, tacrine HCl, theophylline, terfenidine, thioperidone,. . .

. . . bitartrate, hydrocortisone, hydrocortisone acetate, 8-hydroxyquinoline sulfate, ibuprofen, indomethacin, inositol, insulin, iodine, ipecac, iron, isoxicam, ketamine, koalin, lactic acid, lanolin, lecithin, **lidocaine**, **lidocaine** hydrochloride, lifinopril, liotrix, lovastatin, magnesium carbonate, magnesium hydroxide, salicylate, magnesium trisilocate, mefenamic acid, meclofenanic acid, meclofenamate sodium, medroxyprogesterone acetate, methenamine. . . pramoxine, pramoxine hydrochloride, propronolol HCl, pseudoephedrine hydrochloride, pseudoephedrine sulfate, pyridoxine, quinapril, quinidine gluconate, quinestrol, ralitoline, ranitadine, resorcinol, riboflavin, salicylic acid, **sesame oil**, shark liver oil, simethicone, sodium bicarbonate, sodium citrate, sodium fluoride, sodium monofluorophosphate, sulfanethoxazole, sulfur, tacrine, tacrine HCl, theophylline, terfenidine, thioperidone,. . .

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 11 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-189687 [25] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C1990-082265

TITLE: Suppositories with good percutaneous absorption - comprises base contg. e.g. liq. paraffin, poly oxy ethylene alkyl ether surfactant and indomethacin.

DERWENT CLASS: A96 B07

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (TAIS) TAISHO PHARM CO LTD

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 02124813	A	19900514	(199025)*		4
JP 2679168	B2	19971119	(199751)		4

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 02124813	A	JP 1988-278658	19881104
JP 2679168	B2	JP 1988-278658	19881104

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
JP 2679168	B2	Previous Publ.	JP 02124813

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1988-278658 19881104
AN 1990-189687 [25] WPIDS
AB JP 02124813 A UPAB: 19930928
A suppository, comprises (1) a base contg. a mixt. of mineral oil and fat and/or vegetable oil and fat, which contains 1-15 wt.% of dextrin fatty acid ester and 0.1-6 wt.% of a nonion surfactant and (2) medicated components.

(a) The mineral oil and fat is liq. paraffin or vaseline, and the vegetable oil and fat is soybean oil, and **sesame oil**; and the dextrin fatty acid ester is that of dextrin and fatty acid such as lauric acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, or stearic acid. (b) The nonion surfactant has HLB 10 or more, including polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester, polyoxyethylene alkylether, polyethylene glycol fatty acid ester or polyoxyethylene hardened castor oil. (c) The medicated components are anti-inflammatories (e.g. hydrocortisone hydrochloride, prednisolone hydrochloride, indomethacin, or ibuprofen); analgesics (e.g. **lidocaine** or ethylaminobenzoate); hemostatics (e.g. zinc oxide, or di-methyl ephedrine hydrochloride); bactericides (e.g. chlorhexidine hydrochloride); anti-itching agents (e.g. diphenhydramine hydrochloride); vitamins (e.g. vitamin E acetate or vitamin B6) or refrigerants (e.g. 1-menthol or dl-camphor).

USE/ADVANTAGE - Suppositories have good percutaneous absorption. @ 0/0

AB . . .
The mineral oil and fat is liq. paraffin or vaseline, and the vegetable oil and fat is soybean oil, and **sesame oil**; and the dextrin fatty acid ester is that of dextrin and fatty acid such as lauric acid, myristic acid, palmitic. . . polyoxyethylene hardened castor oil. (c) The medicated components are anti-inflammatories (e.g. hydrocortisone hydrochloride, prednisolone hydrochloride, indomethacin, or ibuprofen); analgesics (e.g. **lidocaine** or ethylaminobenzoate); hemostatics (e.g. zinc oxide, or di-methyl ephedrine hydrochloride); bactericides (e.g. chlorhexidine hydrochloride); anti-itching agents (e.g. diphenhydramine hydrochloride); vitamins. . .

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 11 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988-35460 DRUGU A G
TITLE: Radiosterilization of Pressurized Formulations. Study of a Preparation for External Use Containing Rifamycin SV.
AUTHOR: Sebert P; Bardon J; Robelin N; Chaumat C; Rollet M
LOCATION: Lyons, France
SOURCE: Farmaco,Ed.Prat. (43, No. 3, 111-20, 1988) 4 Tab. 12 Ref. CODEN: FRPPAO
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Laboratoire de Pharmacie Galenique Industrielle et Biogalenique, Faculte de Pharmacie, Universite de Lyon, France.
LANGUAGE: French
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT; MPC
FILE SEGMENT: Literature
AN 1988-35460 DRUGU A G
AB A study of the stability of a pressurized formulation containing rifamycin SV (Lepetit) and **lidocaine** HCl for the application to major burns following gamma-ray radiosterilization (2.5 Mrad) is reported. The formulation contained a mixture of **sesame oil**, Transcutol (diethylene glycol monoethyl ether) and Labrafil (polyoxyethylene glycerides) as excipient. The stability of rifamycin SV and **lidocaine** to radiosterilization was confirmed by TLC analysis using the Dragendorf and iodoplatinate reagents respectively. Nitrous oxide was a suitable

propellant for pressurization and the use of metallic containers with aluminum coating was suggested. The nature of the plastic material comprising the valves and the quality of the joints were considered.

ABEX (BM) (Radiosterilisation des Formes Pressurisees. Etude d'une Preparation pour Usage Externe a Base de Rifamycine SV).

AB A study of the stability of a pressurized formulation containing rifamycin SV (Lepetit) and **lidocaine** HCl for the application to major burns following gamma-ray radiosterilization (2.5 Mrad) is reported. The formulation contained a mixture of **sesame oil**, Transcutol (diethylene glycol monoethyl ether) and Labrafil (polyoxyethylene glycerides) as excipient. The stability of rifamycin SV and **lidocaine** to radiosterilization was confirmed by TLC analysis using the Dragendorf and iodoplatinate reagents respectively. Nitrous oxide was a suitable propellant. . .

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 11 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989-00647 DRUGU P G

TITLE: Release and Absorption Rate Aspects of Intramuscularly Injected Pharmaceuticals.

AUTHOR: Zuidema J; Pieters F A J M; Duchateau G S M J E

LOCATION: Amsterdam, Netherlands

SOURCE: Int.J.Pharm. (47, No. 1-3, 1-12, 1988) 7 Fig. 1 Tab. 50 Ref. CODEN: IJPHDE ISSN: 0378-5173

AVAIL. OF DOC.: State University of Utrecht, Department of Biopharmaceutics, Croesestraat 79, 3522 AD Utrecht, The Netherlands.

LANGUAGE: English

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT

FILE SEGMENT: Literature

AN 1989-00647 DRUGU P G

AB Factors influencing the release and absorption rate of i.m. injected drugs are reviewed. Injection depth is critical since it determines the positioning of the drug in either muscle or subcutaneous fat. Mechanisms of release of drugs in suspension or solution are reviewed with special consideration of dissolution rate, solvent supply, phase transfer, diffusion to the vascular system and the nature of retaining bonds. The subcutaneous adipose layer has important retarding effects on drug absorption intentionally or inadvertently injected into that layer.

ABEX Shallow injection of diazepam, essentially into the subcutaneous adipose fat layer in female subjects, resulted in strongly reduced blood concentrations compared to deeper injections. Injection depth has been shown similarly to influence rate of absorption of i.m. solutions of cephradine, acetylsalicylate and **lidocaine** given into the gluteal region especially in female subjects with thicker adipose deposits.Differences in absorption rate are also found for drugs in suspension such as procaine penicillin, dapsone and monoacetyldapsone, especially in females. When drugs in suspension are given i.m., the mean absorption time is of several wk duration but when they are injected into subcutaneous adipose tissue this can increase to mth, especially for lipophilic drugs e.g. medroxyprogesterone acetate. Dissolution rates will depend upon surface area of particles, presence of preservatives (e.g. benzyl alcohol) and the rate of perfusion of the injection site limited by blood flow and vascularization e.g. i.m. gentamicin is more slowly absorbed in patients with spinal cord injury with reduced blood flow in the paralyzed muscle. Phase transfer of the drug from its vehicle is also rate-limiting e.g. medroxyprogesterone acetate release from ethyl oleate and haloperidol decanoate from **sesame oil**. Diffusion through the adipose tissue will determine the rate of drug uptake into the vascular system which may be influenced by surfactants.

Parallels are drawn between these effects and the effects of retaining bonds in lipoidal membranes of the skin and alimentary tract on the absorption of propranolol, alprenolol and metoprolo l with different lipophilicities. (S62/WS)

ABEX. . . deeper injections. Injection depth has been shown similarly to influence rate of absorption of i.m. solutions of cephradine, acetylsalicylate and **lidocaine** given into the gluteal region especially in female subjects with thicker adipose deposits.Differences in absorption rate are also found for. . . of the drug from its vehicle is also rate-limiting e.g. medroxyprogesterone acetate release from ethyl oleate and haloperidol decanoate from **sesame oil**. Diffusion through the adipose tissue will determine the rate of drug uptake into the vascular system which may be influenced. . .

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 11 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988-19685 DRUGU G
TITLE: Temperature and Cosurfactant Effects on Lidocaine Release from Submicron Oil in Water Emulsions.
AUTHOR: Lostritto R T; Silvestri S L
LOCATION: Storrs, Connecticut, United States
SOURCE: J.Parenter.Sci.Technol. (41, No. 6, 220-24, 1987) 4 Fig. 2 Tab. 12 Ref.
CODEN: JPATDS ISSN: 0279-7976
AVAIL. OF DOC.: The University of Connecticut School of Pharmacy, Storrs, Connecticut, U.S.A.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature
AN 1988-19685 DRUGU G
AB Addition of Na lauryl sulfate (LS; Ruger) to **lidocaine** HCl (LC; Abbott) containing submicron **sesame oil**/water emulsions containing Arlacel-20 (AR) and Brij-96 (BJ, polyoxyethylene-oleyl-ether; both ICI) reduced the rate of LC release. There was a biphasic effect of temperature on LC release.
ABEX Methods The release of LC from submicron 30% sesame oil/water emulsions containing 3% AR 10 mg/ml LC and BC and 0-1% was determined spectrophotometrically. Results The addition of LS increased the L value for LC at 25 deg from 5.8 +/- 0.6 cu.cm to 8.7 +/- 0.6 cu.cm (at 0.5% LS) and 14 +/- 1.7 cu.cm (at 1% LS). In the absence of LS, L values increased from 5.8 +/- 0.6 cu.cm at 25 deg to 8.9 +/- 0.6 cu.cm at 40 deg. At most concentrations of LS the maximum release of LC was at 30 deg. (W114/KR)
AB Addition of Na lauryl sulfate (LS; Ruger) to **lidocaine** HCl (LC; Abbott) containing submicron **sesame oil**/water emulsions containing Arlacel-20 (AR) and Brij-96 (BJ, polyoxyethylene-oleyl-ether; both ICI) reduced the rate of LC release. There was a biphasic. . .

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 11 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987-32756 DRUGU G
TITLE: Drug Release From O/W Submicron Emulsions: The Effect of Temperature and Cosurfactant.
AUTHOR: Silvestri S L; Lostritto R T
LOCATION: Storrs, Connecticut, United States
SOURCE: Pharm.Res. (4, No. 2, Suppl., S77, 1987) ISSN: 0724-8741
AVAIL. OF DOC.: School of Pharmacy, The University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268, U.S.A.

LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FIELD SEGMENT: Literature
AN 1987-32756 DRUGU G
AB Interfacial interactions altered drug release from o/w submicron emulsions. **Lidocaine** (LD) release from **sesame oil** submicron emulsions was investigated. Emulsions contained a nonionic surfactant mixture and sodium lauryl sulfate was used as cosurfactant and to alter the interfacial adsorption. The greater the interfacial adsorption the slower the in vitro LD release rate. (congress abstract).
ABEX The role of temperature and cosurfactant on LD (pKa = 7.86) in 30% v/v seame oil submicron emulsions were prepared using the Microfluidizer Device which produces average droplet diameters of approximately 230 nm. All emulsions contained 3% of a nonionic surfactant mixture (HLB = 10). SLS, (0 to 1% v/v) was used to manipulate interfacial adsorption of the cationically charged LD species at the o/w droplet interface. Interfacial adsorption was further manipulated by temperature charges (25 to 40 deg). The greater the interfacial adsorption, the slower the in vitro release rate of LD from the system. The combined effects of temperature, and surfactant on LD release were graphically summarized as a surface in 3 dimensional space. Critical mechanistic parameters were evaluated by flux measurements (kinetic method) and by independent thermodynamic methods. The results were consistent with a fundamental physical model describing drug release from submicron emulsion systems. (WS)
AB Interfacial interactions altered drug release from o/w submicron emulsions. **Lidocaine** (LD) release from **sesame oil** submicron emulsions was investigated. Emulsions contained a nonionic surfactant mixture and sodium lauryl sulfate was used as cosurfactant and to. . .

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 11 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984-36118 DRUGU T E
TITLE: Consensual Reactions of Human Blood-Aqueous Barrier to Implant Operations.
AUTHOR: Miyake K; Asakura M; Maekubo K
LOCATION: Nagoya, Japan
SOURCE: Arch.Ophthalmol. (102, No. 4, 558-61, 1984) 6 Fig. 1 Tab. 17 Ref.
CODEN: AROPAW ISSN: 0003-9950
AVAIL. OF DOC.: 1070-Kami 5, Higashiozone-cho, Kita-ku, Nagoya, Japan 462.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FIELD SEGMENT: Literature
AN 1984-36118 DRUGU T E
AB Topical indomethacin (IN) inhibited the postoperative disruption of the blood-aqueous barrier in 58 patients who underwent posterior chamber lens implantation following phacoemulsification. It did not inhibit the consensual reaction in the contralateral eye. Other therapy included lidocaine, Neo-Synephrine (homatropine MeBr, phenylephrine.HCl), epinephrine, topical dexamethasone Na phosphate and p.o. and topical antibiotics.
ABEX 58 Patients (age 60-80 yr) received intraocular irrigation with IN (110 +/- 22 ml) or placebo (108 +/- 14 ml) 3, 2 and 1 hr pre- and t.i.d. for 2 wk post-surgery. Retrobulbar anesthesia and akinesia were induced with **lidocaine** and phacoemulsification and lens implantation performed. Neo-Synephrine was used as a mydriatic and other therapy was with 0.1 ml (1:000) epinephrine, topical dexamethasone and p.o. and topical

antibiotics. IN was dissolved in **sesame oil** at 0.5%. Fluorescein slit-lamp microscopy and fluorophotometry were used. The % increases in fluorescein concentration in the aqueous of the anterior eye chamber were similar in IN and placebo groups during the 1st post-operative day, but during the 1st and 4th wk after surgery, IN significantly reduced the increase. Consensual reactions occurred in 24 cases during the 1st and 4th post-operative wk or during both wk, and in 19 cases, this occurred during the 1st post-operative day.

ABEX. . . ml) 3, 2 and 1 hr pre- and t.i.d. for 2 wk post-surgery. Retrobulbar anesthesia and akinesia were induced with **lidocaine** and phacoemulsification and lens implantation performed. Neo-Synephrine was used as a mydriatic and other therapy was with 0.1 ml (1:000) epinephrine, topical dexamethasone and p.o. and topical antibiotics. IN was dissolved in **sesame oil** at 0.5%. Fluorescein slit-lamp microscopy and fluorophotometry were used. The % increases in fluorescein concentration in the aqueous of the. . .

=> fil uspatful

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	28.85	48.68

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-0.62

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:57:07 ON 17 MAY 2002

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 16 May 2002 (20020516/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 16 May 2002 (20020516/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US8388290
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2002059672
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 16 May 2002 (20020516/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 16 May 2002 (20020516/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Feb 2002
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Feb 2002

>>> USPAT2 is now available. USPATFULL contains full text of the <<<
>>> original, i.e., the earliest published granted patents or <<<
>>> applications. USPAT2 contains full text of the latest US <<<
>>> publications, starting in 2001, for the inventions covered in <<<
>>> USPATFULL. A USPATFULL record contains not only the original <<<
>>> published document but also a list of any subsequent <<<
>>> publications. The publication number, patent kind code, and <<<
>>> publication date for all the US publications for an invention <<<
>>> are displayed in the PI (Patent Information) field of USPATFULL <<<
>>> records and may be searched in standard search fields, e.g., /PN, <<<
>>> /PK, etc. <<<

>>> USPATFULL and USPAT2 can be accessed and searched together <<<
>>> through the new cluster USPATALL. Type FILE USPATALL to <<<
>>> enter this cluster. <<<
>>> <<<
>>> Use USPATALL when searching terms such as patent assignees, <<<
>>> classifications, or claims, that may potentially change from <<<
>>> the earliest to the latest publication. <<<

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate

substance identification.

```
=> s l7
          4209 LIDOCAINE
             1 LIDOCAINES
          4209 LIDOCAINE
                 (LIDOCAINE OR LIDOCAINES)
         15384 SESAME
             7 SESAMES
         15386 SESAME
                 (SESAME OR SESAMES)
        426189 OIL
        127220 OILS
        448994 OIL
                 (OIL OR OILS)
         12237 SESAME OIL
                 (SESAME(W)OIL)
L10         28 L5 (S) L6

=> focus
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L11          28 FOCUS L10 1-

=> d ibib abs kwic 1-5

L11  ANSWER 1 OF 28  USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2002:85622  USPATFULL
TITLE:                   Compositions for sustained release of analgesic agents,
                         and methods of making and using the same
INVENTOR(S):             Dang, Wenbin, Ellicott City, MD, UNITED STATES
                         Dordunoo, Stephen, Baltimore, MD, UNITED STATES
                         Kader, Abdul, Perry Hall, MD, UNITED STATES

                              NUMBER         KIND    DATE
                         ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:      US 2002045668      A1   20020418
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 2001-907478     A1   20010717  (9)

                                NUMBER        DATE
                         ------------------ --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:    US 2000-218629P    20000717 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    FOLEY, HOAG & ELIOT LLP, ONE POST OFFICE SQUARE,
                         BOSTON, MA, 02109
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        100
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:      11 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:              4105
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB     The present invention relates to compositions of a biocompatible polymer
       containing an analgesic agent, and methods of making and using the same.
       In certain embodiments, the polymer contains phosphorous linkages.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD   [0406] The duration of analgesic activity of two slow release
       lidocaine formulations--(i) microspheres of 50% lidocaine HCl and
       50% D,L-PL(PG)EOP prepared by the spray drying method taught in Example
       11 (known as "LIDOMER microspheres"), and (ii) microparticles of 50%
```

lidocaine HCl and 50% D,L-PL(PG)EOP prepared by the method described in Example 20 starting with the appropriate microspheres prepared by the. . . sieve of that dimension (known as "LIDOMER.TM. microparticles")--were evaluated in a rat model of carrageenan-induced hyperalgesia, using the Randall-Selitto test. **Lidocaine** HCl (5%) in saline was also tested as a comparator to the slow release formulations. The experimental groups are listed in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Experimental Groups in Randall-Sellitto Test

Treatment	LIDOMER dose	**Lidocaine** HCl dose	Dose volume (ml)
Sesame oil control	0	0	0.1
LIDOMER microspheres	8 mg/rat	4 mg/rat	0.1
LIDOMER microparticles	8 mg/rat	4 mg/rat	0.1

DETD [0408] The results are summarized in FIG. 7. **Lidocaine** HCl in saline produced analgesia as determined by elevation in pain responses compared with the vehicle treated group that was significant ($p<0.05$) at 1 hour post-dose only. The two slow release **lidocaine** formulations demonstrated longer analgesic activity than the **lidocaine**/saline formulation. LIDOMER microspheres formulation produced statistically significant analgesia up to 48 hours post dose when compared with **sesame oil** treated control rats. Although LIDOMER microparticles produced elevation in the pain thresholds up to 8 hours post-dose, these effects were not statistically significant when compared with the **sesame oil** treated control group.

DETD [0412] The duration of analgesic activity of the two slow release **lidocaine** formulations were evaluated in a guinea-pig pin-prick model. The two formulations were (i) 50% **lidocaine**, 16% cholesterol and 34% D,L-PL(PG)EOP, prepared as microspheres as described in Example 12 and injected in normal saline containing 0.1% Tween 80, and (ii) 50% **lidocaine** HCl, 16% cholesterol and 34% D,L-PL(PG)EOP, also prepared as microspheres as described in Example 12 and injected in **sesame oil**. These two formulations were compared to saline alone, microspheres of D,L-PL(PG)EOP alone and **lidocaine** (2%) in saline.

DETD . . . Example 20 above with the appropriate microspheres as starting materials and a 75 micron sieve. Each formulation was suspended in **sesame oil** and administered to groups of three to five male Sprague-Dawley rats. The route of administration was subcutaneous; the location was in each of the animal's flanks. Blood samples were taken subsequently and plasma prepared. The plasma concentration of **lidocaine** base was determined by LC/MS.

TABLE 4

Composition	Type	% **Lidocaine** HCl	% Cholesterol	% D,L-PL(PG)EOP
MS 50/16/34	Microspheres	50	16	34
MS 50/50	Microspheres	50	--	50
MS 25/75	Microspheres	25. . .		

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 28 USPATFULL

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:43387 USPATFULL

TITLE: Biodegradable controlled release flash flow melt-spun delivery system

INVENTOR(S): Fuisz, Richard C., Great Falls, VA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuisz Technologies Ltd., Chantilly, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5518730		19960521
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-893238		19920603 (7)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Webman, Edward J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Hoffmann & Baron
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 28
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1072
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Biodegradable controlled release delivery systems using melt-spun biodegradable polymers as carriers for bio-effecting agents such as pharmaceutical actives are disclosed. Oral dosage forms as well as implants are described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . its acetate; 8-hydroxyquinoline sulfate; ibuprofen; indomethacin; inositol; insulin; iodine; ipecac; iron; isoxicam; ketamine; koalin; lactic acid; lanolin; lecithin; leuprolide acetate; **lidocaine** and its hydrochloride salt; lifinopril; liotrix; lovastatin; luteinizing hormone; LHRH (luteinizing hormone releasing hormone); magnesium carbonate, hydroxide, salicylate, trisilocate; mefenamic. . . salt; propronolol HCl; pseudoephedrine hydrochloride and sulfate; pyridoxine; quinapril; quinidine gluconate and sulfate; quinestrol; ralitoline; ranitadine; resorcinol; riboflavin; salicylic acid; **sesame oil**; shark liver oil; simethicone; sodium bicarbonate, citrate and fluoride; sodium monofluorophosphate; sucralfate; sulfanethoxazole; sulfasalazine; sulfur; tacrine and its HCl salt;. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . bitartrate, hydrocortisone, hydrocortisone acetate, 8-hydroxyquinoline sulfate, ibuprofen, indomethacin, inositol, insulin, iodine, ipecac, iron, isoxicam, ketamine, koalin, lactic acid, lanolin, lecithin, **lidocaine**, **lidocaine** hydrochloride, lifinopril, liotrix, lovastatin, magnesium carbonate, magnesium hydroxide, magnesium salicylate, magnesium trisilocate, mefenamic acid, meclofenanic acid, meclofenamate sodium, medroxyprogesterone acetate,. . . pramoxine, pramoxine hydrochloride, propronolol HCl, pseudoephedrine hydrochloride, pseudoephedrine sulfate, pyridoxine, quinapril, quinidine gluconate, quinestrol, ralitoline, ranitadine, resorcinol, riboflavin, salicylic acid, **sesame oil**, shark liver oil, simethicone, sodium bicarbonate, sodium citrate, sodium fluoride, sodium monofluorophosphate, sulfanethoxazole, sulfur, tacrine, tacrine HCl, theophylline, terfenidine, thioperidone,. . .

. . . bitartrate, hydrocortisone, hydrocortisone acetate, 8-hydroxyquinoline sulfate, ibuprofen, indomethacin, inositol, insulin, iodine, ipecac, iron, isoxicam, ketamine, koalin, lactic acid, lanolin, lecithin, **lidocaine**, **lidocaine** hydrochloride, lifinopril, liotrix, lovastatin, magnesium carbonate, magnesium hydroxide, salicylate, magnesium trisilocate, mefenamic acid, meclofenanic acid, meclofenamate sodium, medroxyprogesterone acetate, methenamine. . . pramoxine, pramoxine hydrochloride, propronolol HCl, pseudoephedrine hydrochloride, pseudoephedrine sulfate, pyridoxine, quinapril, quinidine gluconate, quinestrol, ralitoline, ranitadine, resorcinol, riboflavin, salicylic acid, **sesame oil**, shark liver oil, simethicone, sodium bicarbonate,

sodium citrate, sodium fluoride, sodium monofluorophosphate, sulfanethoxazole, sulfur, tacrine, tacrine HCl, theophylline, terfenidine, thioperidone,. . .

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998:147065 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Loading of biologically active solutes into polymer gels
INVENTOR(S):	Roos, Eric J., 1 Barbara Jean St., Grafton, MA, United States 01519 Schiller, Matthew E., 23C Sagamore Way, Waltham, MA, United States 02154

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5840338		19981124
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-556130		19951106 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-276462, filed on 18 Jul 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5603955 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-276193, filed on 18 Jul 1994

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Webman, Edward J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Choate, Hall& Stewart
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	25 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	4589

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Polymer gel networks loaded with biologically active solutes in a manner that solute activity is maintained and protected from thermal and/or chemical degradation while in the gel network are provided. The invention also provides for effects of modulating parameters for loading safe responsive gel networks using loading solutions containing phase separating polymers.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . acetate; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; stearic acid; magnesium stearate; calcium sulfate; vegetable oils such a peanut oil, cottonseed oil, **sesame oil**, olive oil, corn oil and oil of theobroma; polyols such as propylene glycol, glycerine, sorbitol, mannitol, and polyethylene glycol; sugar;. . . in the pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier for use in the compositions of the present invention. For example, local anesthetics (e.g., benzyl alcohol; **lidocaine**) may be included in the pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier.

DETD . . . acetate; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; stearic acid; magnesium stearate; calcium sulfate; vegetable oils such a peanut oil, cottonseed oil, **sesame oil**, olive oil, corn oil and oil of theobroma; polyols such as propylene glycol, glycerine, sorbitol, mannitol, and polyethylene glycol; sugar;. . . in the pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier for use in the compositions of the present invention. For example, local anesthetics (e.g., benzyl alcohol; **lidocaine**) may be included in the pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier. Adhesive formulations may also be incorporated into the polymer gels of the invention.. . .

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:33788 USPATFULL
TITLE: Stick formulations for topical drug delivery of therapeutic agents and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): McGinity, James W., Austin, TX, United States
Gerding, Thomas G., Georgetown, TX, United States
Bodmeier, Roland, Berlin, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Medical Polymers, Austin, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5622993		19970422
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-523084		19950901 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1994-345051, filed on 14 Nov 1994
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rotman, Alan L.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Huang, Evelyn
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Mayfield, Denise L.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1071
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Stick formulations for topical delivery of water soluble and/or water insoluble agents are disclosed. The stick formulations may contain steroids, antibiotics, antifungals, antihistamines anti inflammatories or local anesthetics. The vehicles comprise a combination of waxes and oils and a surfactant in embodiments involving water soluble agents. Methods for preparing the various stick formulations are also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . w/w WITEPSOL® W35; about 16% w/w ceresin; about 9% w/w white petrolatum; about 7.6% w/w cetyl alcohol; about 9% w/w **sesame oil**; about 7.19% w/w mineral oil; about 5.5% w/w isopropyl myristate; about 8% w/w WITCONOL® APM; about 2% w/w Ganex V-220; about 4% w/w water; about 2% w/w **lidocaine** hydrochloride; about 0.05% w/w Na2 EDTA; about 0.02% w/w BHA; about 0.02% w/w BHT; about 0.2% w/w methyl paraben; and. . .

DETD

Chemical	w/w %
beeswax	17.40
WITEPSOL ® W35	12.00
ceresin	16.00
white petrolatum	9.00
cetyl alcohol	7.60
sesame oil	9.00
mineral oil	7.19
isopropyl myristate	5.50
WITCONOL ® APM	8.00
Ganex V-220	2.00
water	4.00
Lidocaine hydrochloride	2.00
Na2 EDTA	0.05
BHA	0.02
BHT	0.02
methyl paraben	0.20

propyl paraben 0.02

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:7953 USPATFULL
TITLE: Stick formulations for topical drug delivery of therapeutic agents and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): McGinity, James W., Austin, TX, United States
Gerding, Thomas G., Georgetown, TX, United States
Bodmeier, Roland, Berlin, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Medical Polymer Technologies, Inc., Austin, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5597849		19970128
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-345051		19941114 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Ivy, C. Warren
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Huang, Evelyn
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Mayfield, Denise L.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 21
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1098
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Stick formulations for topical delivery of water soluble and/or water insoluble agents are disclosed. The stick formulations may contain steroids, antibiotics, antifungals, antihistamines anti inflammatories or local anesthetics. The vehicles comprise a combination of waxes and oils and a surfactant in embodiments involving water soluble agents. Methods for preparing the various stick formulations are also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . w/w WITEPSOL® W35; about 16% w/w ceresin; about 9% w/w white petrolatum; about 7.6% w/w cetyl alcohol; about 9% w/w **sesame oil**; about 7.19% w/w mineral oil; about 5.5% w/w isopropyl myristate; about 8% w/w WITCONOL® APM; about 2% w/w GANEX® V-220; about 4% w/w water; about 2% w/w **lidocaine** hydrochloride; about 0.05% w/w Na2 EDTA; about 0.02% w/w BHA; about 0.02% w/w BHT; about 0.2% w/w methyl paraben; and. . .
DETD

Chemical	w/w %
beeswax	17.40
WITEPSOL ® W35	12.00
ceresin	16.00
white petrolatum	9.00
cetyl alcohol	7.60
sesame oil	9.00
mineral oil	7.19
isopropyl myristate	5.50
WITCONOL ® APM	8.00
GANEX ® V-220	2.00
water	4.00
Lidocaine hydrochloride	2.00

Na2 EDTA	0.05
BHA	0.02
BHT	0.02
methyl paraben	0.20
propyl paraben	0.02

=> d ibib abs kwic 6-10

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:105887 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Methods and systems for assessing biological materials using optical and spectroscopic detection techniques
INVENTOR(S):	Hochman, Daryl W., Bahama, NC, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002055092	A1	20020509
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-1366	A1	20011030 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-629046, filed on 31 Jul 2000, PATENTED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-326008, filed on 4 Jun 1999, PATENTED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-949416, filed on 14 Oct 1997, PATENTED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-539296, filed on 4 Oct 1995, PATENTED

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-88494P	19980608 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Ann W. Speckman, SPECKMAN LAW GROUP, Suite 100, 1501 Western Avenue, Seattle, WA, 98101
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	11 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	2861

AB Optical detection techniques for the assessment of the physiological state, health and/or viability of biological materials are provided. Biological materials which may be examined using such techniques include cells, tissues, organs and subcellular components. The inventive techniques may be employed in high throughput screening of potential diagnostic and/or therapeutic agents.

DETD . . . Colchicine; Desipramine; Dexamethasone; Dextromethorphan; Diazepam; Dicloxacillin; Digoxin; Digoxin Fab; Diltiazem; Diphenhydramine; Dipyridamole; Divalproex; Doxycycline; Droperidol; Enalapril; Enoxaparin; Epinephrine; Epinephrine in; **sesame oil**; (Sus-Phrine); Erythromycin; Estrogen,; conjugated; Ethacrynic acid; Ethosuximide; Famciclovir; Famotidine; Felbamate; Fluconazole; Flumazenil; Fluoxetine; Folic acid; Furosemide; Gabapentin; Gentamicin; Glipizide; Glucagon; Glyburide; Griseofulvin; Haloperidol; Heparin; Hydrochlorothiazide; Hydrocortisone; Hydroxyzine; Ibuprofen; Imipramine; Indomethacin; Isosorbide dinitrate; Ketorolac; Labetalol; Lactulose; Levothyroxine; **Lidocaine**; Lorazepam; Lovastatin; Magnesium oxide; Magnesium sulfate; Mebendazole; Meclizine; Medroxyprogesterone; Mefenamic acid; Meperidine; Methicillin; Methylergonovine; Methylphenidate; Methylprednisolone; Metoclopramide; Metolazone (Diulo;

and. . .

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:125589 USPATFULL
TITLE: Sachet formulations
INVENTOR(S): Getz, John J., St. Petersburg, FL, United States
Frisbee, Steven E., Reston, VA, United States
Misra, Tushar K., Leesburg, VA, United States
Sisak, John R., Fairfax, VA, United States
Sanghvi, Pradeepkumar P., Herndon, VA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biovail Technologies Ltd., Chantilly, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6270804	B1	20010807	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-183460		19981030	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-80623P	19980403	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Ghali, Isis
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Pillsbury Winthrop LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 844
AB Bioaffecting sachets, or powders, containing coated liquiflash microspheres and partially recrystallized shearform floss particles are disclosed. The sachets give organoleptically acceptable properties, including a pleasing mouthfeel, when orally ingested.

SUMM . . . insulin; iodine; ipecac; iron; isosorbide and its mono- and dinitrates; isoxicam; ketamine; kaolin; ketoprofen; lactic acid; lanolin; lecithin; leuprolide acetate; **lidocaine** and its hydrochloride salt; lifinopril; liotrix; loratadine; lovastatin; luteinizing hormore; LHRH (lutenizing hormone replacement hormone); magnesium carbonate, hydroxide, salicylate, and. . . pyridoxine; pyrolamine and its hydrochlorides and tannates; quinapril; quinidine gluconate and sulfate; quinestrol; ralitoline; ranitadine; resorcinol; riboflavin; salicylic acid; scopolamine; **sesame oil**; shark liver oil; simethicone; sodium bicarbonate, citrate, and fluoride; sodium monofluorophosphate; sucralfate; sulfanethoxazole; sulfasalazine; sulfur; sumatriptan and its succinate; tacrine. . .

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:29139 USPATFULL
TITLE: Tocopherol compositions for delivery of biologically active agents
INVENTOR(S): Sonne, Mette Rydahl, Br.o slashed.ndby Strand, Denmark
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): A/S Dumex (Dumex Ltd), Copenhagen, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6193985	B1	20010227

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1997-856054 19970514 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-441759, filed on 16 May 1995, now abandoned

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1994-9778	19940516

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Mullis, Jeffrey C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Watov & Kipnes, P.C., Kipnes, Allen R.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 30
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 958
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides the use of a tocopherol or a derivative thereof as a solvent and/or emulsifier for substantially insoluble and sparingly soluble biologically active agents, especially in the manufacture of pharmaceutical compositions. Such compositions are particularly suitable for transmucosal, and especially intranasal or rectal administration, or administration via the oral cavity.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD TABLE 1

Active agent	g drug in 100 g of α-tocopherol	g drug in 100 g of **sesame oil**
Diazepam	12	2
Alprazolam	4 <x< 6	<0.2
Midazolam	>13	1 <x< 2
Cinnarizine	11 <x< 18	2 <x< 4
. . .	2 <x< 4	<2
Budesonide	1 <x< 2	<0.1
Miconazole	60	5 <x< 10
Metronidazole benzoate	12 <x< 14	<2
Lidocaine	>45	>18
Disulfiram	5	3 <x< 4
Progesterone	>30	2 <x< 4
Testosterone	16 <x< 18	0.6 <x< 1

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:174141 USPATFULL
TITLE: Dosage forms containing taste masked active agents
INVENTOR(S): Mezaache, Djelila, Laurel, MD, United States
Raiden, Michael G., Corona, CA, United States
Sanghvi, Pradeepkumar P., Herndon, VA, United States
Szedlock, Scott J., Sterling, VA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuisz Technologies Ltd., Chantilly, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6165512		20001226	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-183501		19981030	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-56617P	19970820	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kishore, Gollamudi S.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Channavajjala, Lakshmi
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Levis, John F., Schmidt, Richard D.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 814
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to compositions useful for making taste-masked oral dosage forms which can be easily processed and which disintegrate rapidly when placed in the mouth. The compositions include coated liquiflash particles and shearform floss particles. Tablets are preferred dosage forms.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . insulin; iodine; ipecac; iron; isosorbide and its mono- and dinitrates; isoxicam; ketamine; kaolin; ketoprofen; lactic acid; lanolin; lecithin; leuprolide acetate; **lidocaine** and its hydrochloride salt; lifinopril; liotrix; loratadine; lovastatin; luteinizing hormore; LHRH (lutenizing hormone replacement hormone); magnesium carbonate, hydroxide, salicylate, and. . . pyridoxine; pyrolamine and its hydrochlorides and tannates; quinapril; quinidine gluconate and sulfate; quinestrol; ralitoline; ranitadine; resorcinol; riboflavin; salicylic acid; scopolamine; **sesame oil**; shark liver oil; simethicone; sodium bicarbonate, citrate, and fluoride; sodium monofluorophosphate; sucralfate; sulfanethoxazole; sulfasalazine; sulfur; sumatriptan and its succinate; tacrine. . .

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:121096 USPATFULL
TITLE: Fatty ester combinations
INVENTOR(S): Ahlgren, Nils, Plainsboro, NJ, United States
Cascone, Joseph, Chantilly, VA, United States
Fitzpatrick, Joan, Ashburn, VA, United States
Frisbee, Steven E., Reston, VA, United States
Getz, John, Clearwater, FL, United States
Herman, Mark R., Nokesville, VA, United States
Kiernan, Bernard M., Ashburn, VA, United States
Montwill, Barbara, Fairfax, VA, United States
O'Donnell, Ed, Danbury, CT, United States
Pereira, Desiree, Fairfax, VA, United States
Sanghvi, Pradeepkumar P., Herndon, VA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuisz Technologies Ltd., Chantilly, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6117452		20000912	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-132922		19980812	(9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: McQueeney, P.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Schmidt, Richard D.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 633
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The thermoforming of compositions containing active agents is carried out by processing compositions containing certain fatty esters in combination.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . insulin; iodine; ipecac; iron; isosorbide and its mono- and dinitrates; isoxicam; ketamine; kaolin; ketoprofen; lactic acid; lanolin; lecithin; leuprolide acetate; **lidocaine** and its hydrochloride salt; lifinopril; liotrix; loratadine; lovastatin; luteinizing hormore; LHRH (lutenizing hormone replacement hormone); magnesium carbonate, hydroxide, salicylate, and. . . pyridoxine; pyrolamine and its hydrochlorides and tannates; quinapril; quinidine gluconate and sulfate; quinestrol; ralitoline; ranitadine; resorcinol; riboflavin; salicylic acid; scopolamine; **sesame oil**; shark liver oil; simethicone; sodium bicarbonate, citrate, and fluoride; sodium monofluorophosphate; sucralfate; sulfanethoxazole; sulfasalazine; sulfur; sumatriptan and its succinate; tacrine. . .

=> d

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text
AN 2002:85622 USPATFULL
TI Compositions for sustained release of analgesic agents, and methods of making and using the same
IN Dang, Wenbin, Ellicott City, MD, UNITED STATES
Dordunoo, Stephen, Baltimore, MD, UNITED STATES
Kader, Abdul, Perry Hall, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002045668 A1 20020418
AI US 2001-907478 A1 20010717 (9)
PRAI US 2000-218629P 20000717 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 4105
INCL INCLM: 514/649.000
INCLS: 424/497.000
NCL NCLM: 514/649.000
NCLS: 424/497.000
IC [7]
ICM: A61K031-135
ICS: A61K009-16
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d ibib abs kwic 11-28

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:102435 USPATFULL
TITLE: Production of benzaldehyde compounds
INVENTOR(S): Saito, Yuzuru, Yamaguchi, Japan
Mizufune, Hideya, Hyogo, Japan
Yamashita, Makoto, Hyogo, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, Japan
(non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6100403		20000808

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1999-292384 19990412 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1997-880638, filed on 23 Jun 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5952509

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1996-167862	19960627

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Davis, Zinna Northington
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Wenderoth, Lind & Ponack, LLP.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 57
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1034
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of producing a compound represented by the formula: ##STR1## wherein R1 stands for hydrogen or an optionally substituted alkyl or acyl group, which comprises reacting a compound represented by the formula: ##STR2## wherein R1 is of the same meaning as defined above, and R2 stands for an optionally halolgenated alkyl group or an optionally substituted phenyl group with a compound represented by the formula: ##STR3## in a lower alcohol in the presence of an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal carbonate; the compound (III) being useful as starting compounds for producing thiazolidinedione derivatives having hypoglycemic and hypolipidemic activities.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . vehicle (e.g. distilled water, physiological saline, Ringer's solution, etc.) or an oily vehicle (e.g. vegitable oil such as olive oil, **sesame oil**, cottonseed oil, corn oil, etc.; propylene glycol, etc.) together with a dispersant (e.g. Tween 80 (Atlas Powder, U.S.A.), HCO 60. . . . a solubilizer (e.g. sodium salicylate, sodium acetate, etc.), a stabilizer (e.g. human serum albumin), an analgesic agent (e.g. propylene glycol, **lidocaine** hydrochloride, benzyl alcohol, etc.) and other additives can also be added.

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:87751 USPATFULL
TITLE: Disintegratable microspheres
INVENTOR(S): Frisbee, Steven E., Reston, VA, United States
Getz, John, Clearwater, FL, United States
Cascone, Joseph, Chantilly, VA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuisz Technologies Ltd., Chantilly, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6086920		20000711
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-132923		19980812 (9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Pulliam, Amy E
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Schmidt, Richard D.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 520
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Microspheres which disintegrate quickly in water are composed of bio-affecting agent(s), disintegrant(s) and spheronization aid(s). The microspheres, which may have taste-masking coatings, are useful in making comestible units, such as pharmaceutical dosage forms.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . iron; isometheptene mucate; isosorbide and its mono- and dinitrates; isoxicam; itraconazole; kaolin; ketamine; ketoprofen; lactic acid; lanolin; lecithin; leuprolide acetate; **lidocaine** and its hydrochloride salt; lifinopril; liotrix; loratadine; lovastatin; luteinizing hormore; luteinizing hormone replacement hormone (LHRH); magnesium carbonate, hydroxide, salicylate, and. . . pyridoxine; pyrilamine and its hydrochlorides and tannates; quinapril; quinestrol; quinidine gluconate and sulfate; ralitoline; ranitadine; resorcinol; riboflavin; salicylic acid; scopolamine; **sesame oil**; shark liver oil; simethicone; sodium bicarbonate, citrate, and fluoride; sodium monofluorophosphate; sucralfate; sulfanethoxazole; sulfasalazine; sulfur; sumatriptan and its succinate; tacrine. . .

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 28 USPATFULL

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000:43782 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Fast-dissolving comestible units formed under high-speed/high-pressure conditions
INVENTOR(S):	Misra, Tushar K., Leesburg, VA, United States Currington, Jeffery W., Winchester, VA, United States Montwill, Barbara, Fairfax, VA, United States Kamath, Satish V., Bethel, CT, United States Sanghvi, Pradeepkumar P., Herndon, VA, United States Sisak, John R., Fairfax, VA, United States Raiden, Michael, Fairfax, VA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Fuisz Technologies Ltd., Chantilly, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6048541		20000411
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-132986		19980812 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-915067, filed on 20 Aug 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5869098		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-56617P	19970820 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Howard, Sharon
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Levis, John F.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	1136

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to compositions useful for making tablets which can be formed using conventional tableting machines and which disintegrate rapidly in the mouth with optional chewing. The compositions typically include shearform matrices which have been recrystallized using crystallization promoters.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . insulin; iodine; ipecac; iron; isosorbide and its mono- and dinitrates; isoxicam; ketamine; kaolin; ketoprofen; lactic acid; lanolin; lecithin; leuprolide acetate; **lidocaine** and its hydrochloride salt; lifinopril; liotrix; loratadine; lovastatin; luteinizing hormore; LHRH (lutenizing hormone replacement hormone); magnesium carbonate, hydroxide, salicylate, and. . . pyridoxine; pyrolamine and its hydrochlorides and tannates; quinapril; quinidine gluconate and sulfate; quinestrol; ralitoline; ranitadine; resorcinol; riboflavin; salicylic acid; scopolamine; **sesame oil**; shark liver oil; simethicone; sodium bicarbonate, citrate, and fluoride; sodium monofluorophosphate; sucralfate; sulfanethoxazole; sulfasalazine; sulfur; sumatriptan and its succinate; tacrine. . .

L11 ANSWER 14 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:4444 USPATFULL
TITLE: Immediate release dosage forms containing microspheres
INVENTOR(S): Frisbee, Steven E., Reston, VA, United States
Barrow, Deirdre M., Fairfax, VA, United States
Cascone, Joseph, Chantilly, VA, United States
McCarthy, Barry D., Centreville, VA, United States
Kiernan, Bernard M., Ashburn, VA, United States
Anwar, Hanan S., Reston, VA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuisz Technologies Ltd., Chantilly, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6013280		20000111	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-946070		19971007	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Seidleck, Brian K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Nolan, Sandra, Schmidt, Richard D.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 586
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention deals with microspheres which are useful in pharmaceutical dosage forms. The microspheres contain active agents and solubilizing agents which have been processed via liquiflash techniques.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . insulin; iodine; ipecac; iron; isosorbide and its mono- and dinitrates; isoxicam; ketamine; kaolin; ketoprofen; lactic acid; lanolin; lecithin; leuprolide acetate; **lidocaine** and its hydrochloride salt; lifinopril; liotrix; loratadine; lovastatin; luteinizing hormore; LHRH (lutenizing hormone replacement hormone); magnesium carbonate, hydroxide, salicylate, and. . . pyridoxine; pyrolamine and its hydrochlorides and tannates; quinapril; quinidine gluconate and sulfate; quinestrol; ralitoline; ranitadine; resorcinol; riboflavin; salicylic acid; scopolamine; **sesame oil**; shark liver oil; simethicone; sodium bicarbonate, citrate, and fluoride; sodium monofluorophosphate; sucralfate; sulfanethoxazole; sulfasalazine; sulfur; sumatriptan and its succinate; tacrine. . .

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:141348 USPATFULL

TITLE: Self-binding shearform compositions
INVENTOR(S): Raiden, Michael G., Fairfax, VA, United States
Sanghvi, Pradeepkumar P., Herndon, VA, United States
Misra, Tushar K., Leesburg, VA, United States
Currington, Jeffrey W., Winchester, VA, United States
Kamath, Satish V., Bethel, CT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuisz Technologies Ltd., Chantilly, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5980941		19991109
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-99847		19980619 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-915068, filed on 20 Aug 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5840334
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Channavajjala, Lakshmi
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Nolan, Sandra M., Levis, John F.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 993
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A self-binding, glycerine-free tablettable composition has a saccharide carrier and the sugar alcohols sorbitol and xylitol.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . insulin; iodine; ipecac; iron; isosorbide and its mono- and dinitrates; isoxicam; ketamine; kaolin; ketoprofen; lactic acid; lanolin; lecithin; leuprolide acetate; **lidocaine** and its hydrochloride salt; lifinopril; liotrix; loratadine; lovastatin; luteinizing hormore; LHRH (lutenizing hormone replacement hormone); magnesium carbonate, hydroxide, salicylate, and. . . pyridoxine; pyrolamine and its hydrochlorides and tannates; quinapril; quinidine gluconate and sulfate; quinestrol; ralitoline; ranitadine; resorcinol; riboflavin; salicylic acid; scopolamine; **sesame oil**; shark liver oil; simethicone; sodium bicarbonate, citrate, and fluoride; sodium monofluorophosphate; sucralfate; sulfanethoxazole; sulfasalazine; sulfur; sumatriptan and its succinate; tacrine. . .

L11 ANSWER 16 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:110498 USPATFULL
TITLE: Production of benzaldehyde compounds
INVENTOR(S): Saito, Yuzuru, Yamaguchi, Japan
Mizufune, Hideya, Hyogo, Japan
Yamashita, Makoto, Hyogo, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5952509		19990914
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-880638		19970623 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1996-167862	19960627

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Davis, Zinna Northington
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Wenderoth, Lind & Ponack, L.L.P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 906
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of producing a compound represented by the formula: ##STR1## wherein R1 stands for hydrogen or an optionally substituted alkyl or acyl group, which comprises reacting a compound represented by the formula: ##STR2## wherein R1 is of the same meaning as defined above, and R2 stands for an optionally halolgenated alkyl group or an optionally substituted phenyl group with a compound represented by the formula: ##STR3## in a lower alcohol in the presence of an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal carbonate; the compound (III) being useful as starting compounds for producing thiazolidinedione derivatives having hypoglycemic and hypolipidemic activities.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . vehicle (e.g. distilled water, physiological saline, Ringer's solution, etc.) or an oily vehicle (e.g. vegitable oil such as olive oil, **sesame oil**, cottonseed oil, corn oil, etc.; propylene glycol, etc.) together with a dispersant (e.g. Tween 80 (Atlas Powder, U.S.A.), HCO 60. . . a solubilizer (e.g. sodium salicylate, sodium acetate, etc.), a stabilizer (e.g. human serum albumin), an analgesic agent (e.g. propylene glycol, **lidocaine** hydrochloride, benzyl alcohol, etc.) and other additives can also be added.

L11 ANSWER 17 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:147061 USPATFULL
TITLE: Self-binding shearform compositions
INVENTOR(S): Raiden, Michael G., Fairfax, VA, United States
Sanghvi, Pradeepkumar P., Herndon, VA, United States
Misra, Tushar K., Leesburg, VA, United States
Currington, Jeffery W., Winchester, VA, United States
Kamath, Satish V., Centreville, VA, United States
Pankhania, Mahendra Govind, Nottingham, England
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuisz Technologies Ltd., Chantilly, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5840334		19981124	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-915068		19970820	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Channavajjala, Lakshmi S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Nolan, Sandra M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 30
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 964
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Shearform compositions made without added glycerine are disclosed. The compositions are self-binding and exhibit excellent cohesivity when used in tableting compositions. Typically, xylitol is incorporated into a feedstock which is flash-flow processed to form a self-binding shearform matrix.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . inositol; insulin; iodine; ipecac; iron; isosorbide and its mono- and dinitrates; isoxicam; ketamine; kaolin; lactic acid; lanolin; lecithin; leuprolide acetate; **lidocaine** and its hydrochloride salt; lifinopril; liotrix; loratadine; lovastatin; luteinizing hormore; LHRH (lutenizing hormone replacement hormone); magnesium carbonate, hydroxide, salicylate, and. . . salt; propanolol HCl; pseudoephedrine hydrochoride and sulfate; pyridoxine; quinapril; quinidine gluconate and sulfate; quinestrol; ralitoline; ranitadine; resorcinol; riboflavin; salicylic acid; **sesame oil**; shark liver oil; simethicone; sodium bicarbonate, citrate, and fluoride; sodium monofluorophosphate; sucralfate; sulfanethoxazole; sulfasalazine; sulfur; tacrine and its HCl salt;. . .

L11 ANSWER 18 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:112446 USPATFULL
TITLE: Therapeutic compositions for osteoinduction
INVENTOR(S): Stone, Roger Lee, Hamilton, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5693615		19971202
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-377292		19950123 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-243435, filed on 13 May 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-117367, filed on 7 Sep 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-988363, filed on 9 Dec 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-856110, filed on 27 Mar 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-709621, filed on 5 Jun 1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Sayala, Chhaya D.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Corstanje, Brahm J., Hersko, Bart S., Suter, David L.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1270
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for generating new bone growth in a mammal comprising administrating to the mammal a safe and effective amount of a Vitamin D compound in combination with a safe and effective amount of osteoinductive extract or at least one BMP.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . acetate; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; stearic acid; magnesium stearate; calcium sulfate; vegetable oils such a peanut oil, cottonseed oil, **sesame oil**, olive oil, corn oil and oil of theobroma; polyols such as propylene glycol, glycerine, sorbitol, mannitol, and polyethylene glycol; sugar;. . . of the present invention. For example, art-known local anesthetics may be included in the pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier (e.g., benzyl alcohol; NOVOCAINE®; **lidocaine**).

L11 ANSWER 19 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:91191 USPATFULL
TITLE: Enhanced loading of solutes into polymer gels and methods of use
INVENTOR(S): Gehrke, Steven Henry, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Lupton, E. C., Boston, MA, United States
Schiller, Matthew E., Waltham, MA, United States
Uhden, Lorelle, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Vaid, Nitin, Kanpur, India
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5674521		19971007
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-425275		19950420 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1994-276462, filed on 18 Jul 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5603955
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Azpuru, Carlos A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Choate, Hall & Stewart
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1966
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of loading a drug into a crosslinked polymer network and protecting the drug from the effects of inactivation is described. The method includes the steps of contacting a biologically active solute (e.g. drug) with: (i) a gel network; (ii) a loading polymer that is somewhat immiscible with the gel; and (iii) a salt, under conditions sufficient for the biologically active solute to selectively partition into the gel and the salt and the loading polymer to be entrained in the gel. A drug delivery system including a polymer gel network and the drug to be delivered is also described. The system also includes a salt and/or a loading polymer. The system protects the drug from loss of activity. In one embodiment, the polymer gel network is capable of expanding or collapsing in response to a change in an environmental condition to which the gel is exposed, the expanding or collapsing sufficient to release the drug into an environment of use.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . acetate; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; stearic acid; magnesium stearate; calcium sulfate; vegetable oils such a peanut oil, cottonseed oil, **sesame oil**, olive oil, corn oil and oil of theobroma; polyols such as propylene glycol, glycerine, sorbitol, mannitol, and polyethylene glycol; sugar;. . . in the pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier for use in the compositions of the present invention. For example, local anesthetics (e.g., benzyl alcohol; **lidocaine**) may be included in the pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier.

L11 ANSWER 20 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:14434 USPATFULL
TITLE: Enhanced loading of solutes into polymer gels
INVENTOR(S): Gehrke, Stevin H., Cincinnati, OH, United States
Lupton, E. C., Boston, MA, United States
Schiller, Matthew E., Waltham, MA, United States
Uhden, Lorelle, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Vaid, Nitin, Kanpur, India

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5603955		19970218
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-276462		19940718 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Webman, Edward J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Choate, Hall & Stewart
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1934
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of loading a drug into a crosslinked polymer network and protecting the drug from the effects of inactivation is described. The method includes the steps of contacting of a biologically active solute (i.e., drug) with:(i) a gel network; (ii) a second protectant polymer that is somewhat immiscible with the gel; and (iii) a protectant salt, under conditions sufficient for the biologically active solute to selectively partition into the gel and the protectants to be entrained in the gel. Most preferably, the gel network is a crosslinked gel responsive to a change in an environmental condition to which the gel is exposed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . acetate; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; stearic acid; magnesium stearate; calcium sulfate; vegetable oils such a peanut oil, cottonseed oil, **sesame oil**, olive oil, corn oil and oil of theobroma; polyols such as propylene glycol, glycerine, sorbitol, mannitol, and polyethylene glycol; sugar;. . . in the pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier for use in the compositions of the present invention. For example, local anesthetics (e.g., benzyl alcohol; **lidocaine**) may be included in the pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier.

L11 ANSWER 21 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:118392 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods of using hesperetin for sebum control and treatment of acne
INVENTOR(S): Warren, Raphael, Amberly Village, OH, United States
Akadiri, Adebola T., Cincinnati, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5587176		19961224
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-361906		19941221 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-49923, filed on 20 Apr 1993, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Barts, Samuel
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Graff, IV, Milton B., Suter, David L., Henderson, Loretta J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 987
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The subject invention relates to methods for sebum control and treatment of acne in mammalian skin and scalp comprising administration of hesperetin, having the structure: ##STR1## or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . acetate; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; stearic acid; magnesium stearate; calcium sulfate; vegetable oils such as peanut oil, cottonseed oil, **sesame oil**, olive oil, corn oil and oil of theobrama; polyols such as propylene glycol, glycerin, sorbitol, mannitol, and polyethylene glycol; sugar;. . . of the present invention. For example, art-known local anesthetics may be included in the pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier (e.g., benzoyl alcohol; Novacaine®; **lidocaine**).

L11 ANSWER 22 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:94569 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods of using lysophosphatidic acid for treating hyperproliferative conditions
INVENTOR(S): Piazza, Gary A., West Chester, OH, United States
Mazur, Adam W., Cincinnati, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5565439		19961015
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-334888		19941104 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-980814, filed on 24 Nov 1992, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dodson, Shelley A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Howell, John M., Graff, IV, Milton B., Suter, David L.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1457
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The subject invention involves a method for treating hyperproliferative conditions in mammalian epithelial cells comprising administering to the mammal a composition containing a safe and effective amount of a lysophosphatidic acid compound or derivative having the structure ##STR1## or a cyclic derivative thereof having the structure ##STR2## or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein: a) --Y-- is --0-- or --CH2 --;

b) --Z is --XH, --H or halo;

c) each --X-- is independently --0-- or --S--; and

d) --R is unsubstituted or substituted, saturated or unsaturated, straight or branched chain alkyl having from 11 to about 23 carbon atoms.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . acetate; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; stearic acid; magnesium stearate; calcium sulfate; vegetable oils such a peanut

oil, cottonseed oil, **sesame oil**, olive oil, corn oil and oil of theobroma; polyols such as propylene glycol, glycerine, sorbitol, mannitol, and polyethylene glycol; sugar;. . . of the present invention. For example, art-known local anesthetics may be included in the pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier (e.g., benzyl alcohol; Novocaine®; **lidocaine**).

L11 ANSWER 23 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER:	94:86403 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Morphalinomethyl-substituted 1-phenyl-indero-[1,2-c]pyrazol-3-yl derivatives of 2-cyano-3-oxo-propanamides useful in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis
INVENTOR(S):	Doria, Gianfederico, Milan, Italy Isetta, Anna M., Rho, Italy Ferreccio, Rinaldo, Gorgonzola, Italy Ferrari, Mario, Milan, Italy Fornasiero, Maria C., Vigevano, Italy Trizio, Domenico, Cassina Rizzardi, Italy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Farmitalia Carlo Erba Srl, Milan, Italy (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5352676		19941004
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-84470		19930701 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1992-972391, filed on 6 Nov 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5260328 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1990-613482, filed on 31 Oct 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5196445		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1989-77994	19890406
	WO 1990-527	19900404

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Hook, Gregory
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Nikaido, Marmelstein, Murray & Oram
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	772

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to a method of treating rheumatoid arthritis, which method comprises administering to a mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I): ##STR1## wherein R1 is unsubstituted or substituted phenyl;

R2 is a morpholinomethyl group;

R3 is hydrogen;

R4 is hydrogen or C1 -C6 alkyl;

Ra is hydrogen; and

Rb is a group --(A)m --R5 wherein m is zero or 1, A is a C1 -C6 alkylene chain and R5 is unsubstituted or substituted phenyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . or solutions for intramuscular injections may contain together with the active compound a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g..sterile water, olive oil, **sesame oil**, miglyol, ethyl oleate, glycols, e.g. propylene glycol, and one or more customary ingredients according to the pharmaceutical formulation techniques, and if desired, a suitable amount of **lidocaine** hydrochloride. The solutions for intravenous injections or infusions may contain as carrier, for example, sterile water or preferably they may. . .

L11 ANSWER 24 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER:	93:93818 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Phenyl-indenopurazol 3-oxo-propanamide derivatives useful in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis
INVENTOR(S):	Doria, Gianfederico, Milan, Italy Isetta, Anna Maria, Rho, Italy Ferreccio, Rinaldo, Gorgonzola, Italy Ferrari, Mario, Milan, Italy Fornasiero, Maria C., Vigevano, Italy Trizio, Domenico, Cassina Rizzardi, Italy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Farmitalia Carlo Erba Srl, Milan, Italy (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5260328		19931109
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-972391		19921106 (7)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1990-613482, filed on 31 Oct 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5196445		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1989-7799	19890406

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Waddell, Frederick E.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Hook, Gregory
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Naikaido, Marmelstein, Murray & Oram
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	793

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Heteroaryl-3-oxo-propanenitrile derivatives of formula (I) ##STR1## wherein X represents an oxygen atom or a --CH(R4)--, --O--CH(R4)--, --S(O)n --CH(R4)--, --CH(R4)--O--, --CH(R4)--S(O)n -- or --CH(R4)--CH2 -- group wherein n is 0, 1 or 2; R1 represents C1 -C6 alkyl, pyridyl or unsubstituted or substituted phenyl; R2, R3, and R4 are as herein defined; and Q is hydrogen, carboxy, C2 -C7 -alkoxycarbonyl or a --CON(Ra)Rb group, Ra and Rb being as defined herein; and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts are useful in the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions active in the treatment of autoimmune diseases.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . solutions for intramuscular injections may contain together

with the active compound a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g. sterile water, olive oil, **sesame oil**, miglyol, ethyl oleate, glycols, e.g. propylene glycol, and one or more customary ingredients according to the pharmaceutical formulation techniques, and if desired, a suitable amount of **lidocaine** hydrochloride. The solutions for intravenous injections or infusions may contain as carrier, for example, sterile water or preferably they may. . .

L11 ANSWER 25 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:33511 USPATFULL
TITLE: Use of heteroaryl-3-oxo-propanenitrile derivatives in treating clinical wherein myelopoiesis suppression occurs
INVENTOR(S): Doria, Gianfederico, Milan, Italy
Isetta, Anna M., Rho, Italy
Ferreccio, Rinaldo, Gorgonzola, Italy
Ferrari, Mario, Milan, Italy
Fornasiero, Maria C., Vigevano, Italy
Trizio, Domenico, Cassina Rizzardi, Italy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farmitalia Carlo Erba S.r.l., Milan, Italy (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5206258		19930427	
	WO 9101309		19910207	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-663843		19910312	(7)
	WO 1990-EP1129		19900711	
			19910312	PCT 371 date
			19910312	PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1989-16290	19890717

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Higel, Floyd D.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Nikaido Marmelstein Murray & Oram
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 878
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Heteroaryl-3-oxo-propanenitrile derivatives of formula (I) ##STR1## wherein X represents an oxygen atom or a --CH(R4)--, --O--CH(R4)--,--S(O)n --, --S(O)n --CH(R4)--, --CH(R4)--O--, --CH(R4)--S(O)n -- or --CH(R4)-- CH2 -- group wherein n is 0, 1 or 2; R1 represents C1 --C6 alkyl, pyridyl or unsubstituted or substituted phenyl; R2, R3 and R4 are as herein defined; and Q is hydrogen, carboxy, C2 -C7 - alkoxycarbonyl or a --CON(Ra)Rb group, Ra and Rb being as defined herein; and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts are useful in stimulating myelopoiesis in bone marrow suppressed mammals.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . solutions for intramuscular injections may contain together with the active compound a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g. sterile water, olive oil, **sesame oil**, miglyol, ethyl oleate, glycols, e.g. propylene glycol, and one or more customary ingredients

according to the pharmaceutical formulation techniques, and if desired, a suitable amount of **lidocaine** hydrochloride. The solutions for intravenous injections or infusions may contain as carrier, for example, sterile water or preferably they may. . .

L11 ANSWER 26 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER:	93:22730 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Heteroaryl-3-oxo-propanenitrile derivatives useful in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and other autoimmune diseases
INVENTOR(S):	Doria, Gianfederico, Milan, Italy Isetta, Anna M., Rho, Italy Ferreccio, Rinaldo, Gorgonzola, Italy Ferrari, Mario, Milan, Italy Fornasiero, Maria C., Vigevano, Italy Trizio, Domenico, Cassina Rizzardi, Italy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Farmitalia Carlo Erba Srl, Milan, Italy (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5196445		19930323	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1990-613482		19901031	(7)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1989-7799	19890406

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Waddell, Frederick E.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Hook, Gregory
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Nikaido, Marmelstein, Murray & Oram
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	773

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Heteroaryl-3-oxo-propanenitrile derivatives of formula (I) ##STR1## wherein X represents an oxygen atom or a --CH(R4)--, --O--CH(R4)--, --S(O)n --CH(R4)--, --CH(R4)--O--, --CH(R4)--S(O)n -- --CH(R4)--CH2 -- group wherein n is 0, 1 or 2; R1 represents C1 -C6 alkyl, pyridyl or unsubstituted or substituted phenyl; R2, R3, and R4 are as herein defined; and Q is hydrogen, carboxy, C2 -C7 -alkoxycarbonyl or a --CON(Ra)Rb group, Ra and Rb being as defined herein; and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts are useful in the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions active in the treatment of autoimmune diseases.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . solutions for intramuscular injections may contain together with the active compound a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g. sterile water, olive oil, **sesame oil**, miglyol, ethyl oleate, glycols, e.g. propylene glycol, and one or more customary ingredients according to the pharmaceutical formulation techniques, and if desired, a suitable amount of **lidocaine** hydrochloride. The solutions for intravenous injections or infusions may contain as carrier, for example, sterile water or preferably they may. . .

L11 ANSWER 27 OF 28 USPATFULL

Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:23313 USPATFULL
TITLE: Novel compounds, pharmaceutical compositions, and methods for treating inflammation and pain
INVENTOR(S): Gardner, Joseph H., Cincinnati, OH, United States
Kasting, Gerald B., Wyoming, OH, United States
Cupps, Thomas L., Oxford, OH, United States
Echler, Richard S., Fairfield, OH, United States
Gibson, Thomas W., Cincinnati, OH, United States
Shulman, Joel I., Cincinnati, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5099030		19920324
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-722718		19910627 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1989-404924, filed on 8 Sep 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5045565, issued on 2 Sep 1991 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-359598, filed on 1 Jun 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-149618, filed on 12 Feb 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-23598, filed on 9 Mar 1987, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Pal, Asok
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Achutamurthy, P.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Graff, IV, Milton B., Zerby, Kim William, Yetter, Jerry J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2310
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to beta-aminoethyl-substituted phenyl compounds, especially beta-aminoethoxy-substituted phenyl compounds. The present invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising a safe and effective amount of a compound of the present invention and a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier. The present invention further relates to methods for producing analgesia and reducing inflammation, in humans and lower animals, by administering the compounds or compositions of the present invention. In addition, the present invention relates to methods for making compounds of the present invention and intermediates useful in these synthesis methods.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . acetate; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; stearic acid; magnesium stearate; calcium sulfate; vegetable oils such a peanut oil, cottonseed oil, **sesame oil**, olive oil, corn oil and oil of theobroma; polyols such as propylene glycol, glycerine, sorbitol, mannitol, and polyethylene glycol; sugar;. . . of the present invention. For example, art-known local anesthetics may be included in the pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier (e.g., benzyl alcohol; Novocaine®; **lidocaine**).

L11 ANSWER 28 OF 28 USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:71326 USPATFULL
TITLE: Novel compounds, pharmaceutical compositions, and

	methods for treating inflammation and pain
INVENTOR(S):	Gardner, Joseph H., Cincinnati, OH, United States Kasting, Gerald B., Wyoming, OH, United States Cupps, Thomas L., Oxford, OH, United States Echler, Richard S., Fairfield, OH, United States Gibson, Thomas W., Cincinnati, OH, United States Shulman, Joel I., Cincinnati, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5045565		19910903
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1989-404924		19890908 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-359598, filed on 1 Jun 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-149618, filed on 12 Feb 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-23598, filed on 9 Mar 1987, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Pal, A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Graff, IV, Milton B., Zerby, Kim William, Schaeffer, Jack D.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 24
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2222
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to beta-aminoethyl-substituted phenyl compounds, especially beta-aminoethoxy-substituted phenyl compounds. The present invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising a safe and effective amount of a compound of the present invention and a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier. The present invention further relates to methods for producing analgesia and reducing inflammation, in humans and lower animals, by administering the compounds or compositions of the present invention. In addition, the present invention relates to methods for making compounds of the present invention and intermediates useful in these synthesis methods.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . acetate; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; stearic acid; magnesium stearate; calcium sulfate; vegetable oils such a peanut oil, cottonseed oil, **sesame oil**, olive oil, corn oil and oil of theobroma; polyols such as propylene glycol, glycerine, sorbitol, mannitol, and polyethylene glycol; sugar;. . . of the present invention. For example, art-known local anesthetics may be included in the pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier (e.g., benzyl alcohol; Novocaine®; **lidocaine**).

=> fil reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	60.14	108.82

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-0.62

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 18:01:37 ON 17 MAY 2002

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 15 MAY 2002 HIGHEST RN 416838-75-0
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 15 MAY 2002 HIGHEST RN 416838-75-0

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 7, 2001

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

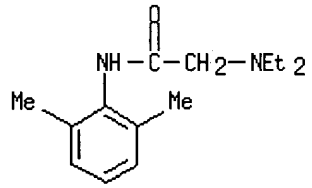
Calculated physical property data is now available. See HELP PROPERTIES for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=> s lidocaine/cn
L12 1 LIDOCAINE/CN

=> d

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 137-58-6 REGISTRY
CN Acetamide, 2-(diethylamino)-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2',6'-Acetoxylidide, 2-(diethylamino)- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN α-Diethylamino-2,6-acetoxylidide
CN 2-(Diethylamino)-2',6'-acetoxylidide
CN 2-(Diethylamino)-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)acetamide
CN Anbesol
CN Anestacon
CN Duncaine
CN Isicaina
CN Isicaine
CN Jetocaine
CN Leostesin
CN **Lidocaine**
CN Lignocaine
CN Maricaine
CN Medicaine
CN Remicaine
CN Rucaina
CN Solcain
CN Xilina
CN Xycaine
CN Xylestesin
CN Xyline
CN Xylocain
CN Xylocaine
CN Xylocitin
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 8059-42-5, 8059-66-3, 91484-71-8
MF C14 H22 N2 O
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*,

BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PHAR, PHARMASEARCH, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

6226 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
69 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
6237 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
31 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> s sesame oil/cn
L13 1 SESAME OIL/CN

=> d

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 8008-74-0 REGISTRY *
* Use of this CAS Registry Number alone as a search term in other STN files may result in incomplete search results. For additional information, enter HELP RN* at an online arrow prompt (=>).
CN Fats and Glyceridic oils, sesame (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Oils, glyceridic, sesame
CN Oils, sesame
OTHER NAMES:
CN Benne seed oil
CN Gingelly oil
CN Oils, sesame seed
CN **Sesame oil**
CN Sesame seed oil
DEF Extractives and their physically modified derivatives. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids linoleic, oleic, palmetic and stearic. (Sesamum indicum).
DR 90106-86-8
MF Unspecified
CI MAN, CTS
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CANCERLIT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, IPA, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

STN Columbus

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE

```
=> sel rn name l13
E1 THROUGH E9 ASSIGNED

=> sel rn name l12
E10 THROUGH E34 ASSIGNED

=> fil medl capl biosis ipa usfpatful
'USFPATFUL' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):fil medl capl biosis ipa uspatful
'FIL' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):fil medl capl biosis ipa uspatful
'FIL' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):fil medl capl biosis ipa
'FIL' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):fil medling caplus biosis ipa uspatfull
'FIL' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):fil medline caplus biosis ipa uspatfull
'FIL' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):fil medline caplus biosis ipa
'FIL' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):end

=> fil medline caplus biosis ipa uspatfull
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                        SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                              ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                             14.52     123.34
```

```
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)        SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                     ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                   0.00      -0.62

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 18:05:41 ON 17 MAY 2002

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:05:41 ON 17 MAY 2002
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 18:05:41 ON 17 MAY 2002
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.(R)

FILE 'IPA' ENTERED AT 18:05:41 ON 17 MAY 2002
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 American Society of Hospital Pharmacists (ASHP)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 18:05:41 ON 17 MAY 2002
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s e1-9
L14      18337 ("BENNE SEED OIL"/BI OR "FATS AND GLYCERIDIC OILS, SESAME"/BI
               OR "GINGELLY OIL"/BI OR "OILS, GLYCERIDIC, SESAME"/BI OR "OILS,
               SESAME SEED"/BI OR "OILS, SESAME"/BI OR "SESAME OIL"/BI OR "SESA
               ME SEED OIL"/BI OR 8008-74-0/BI)

=> s e10-34
L15      49924 (".ALPHA.-DIETHYLAMINO-2,6-ACETOXYLIDIDE"/BI OR ANBESOL/BI OR
               ANESTACON/BI OR DUNCAINE/BI OR ISICAINA/BI OR ISICAINE/BI OR
               JETOCAINE/BI OR LEOSTESIN/BI OR LIDOCAINE/BI OR LIGNOCAINE/BI
               OR MARICAINE/BI OR MEDICAINE/BI OR REMICAINE/BI OR RUCAINA/BI
               OR SOLCAIN/BI OR XILINA/BI OR XYCAINE/BI OR XYLESTESIN/BI OR
               XYLINE/BI OR XYLOCAIN/BI OR XYLOCAINE/BI OR XYLOCITIN/BI OR
               137-58-6/BI OR "2-(DIETHYLAMINO)-N-(2,6-DIMETHYLPHENYL)ACETAMIDE
               "/BI OR "2-(DIETHYLAMINO)-2',6'-ACETOXYLIDIDE"/BI)

=> s l14 and l15
L16        428 L14 AND L15

=> s l14 (s) l15
L17         44 L14 (S) L15

=> dup rem l17
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L17
L18          42 DUP REM L17 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ti tot

L18  ANSWER 1 OF 42  USPATFULL
TI     Methods and systems for assessing biological materials using optical and
       spectroscopic detection techniques

L18  ANSWER 2 OF 42  USPATFULL
TI     Compositions for sustained release of analgesic agents, and methods of
       making and using the same

L18  ANSWER 3 OF 42  USPATFULL
TI     CONTROLLED RELEASE MICROENCAPSULATED NGF FORMULATION

L18  ANSWER 4 OF 42  USPATFULL
```

TI Sustained-release preparation

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Sustained-release material prepared by dispersing a lyophilized polypeptide in an oil phase

L18 ANSWER 6 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Treatment of heart failure with growth hormone

L18 ANSWER 7 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Sachet formulations

L18 ANSWER 8 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Method of producing sustained-release preparation

L18 ANSWER 9 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Sustained-release preparation

L18 ANSWER 10 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Method of producing a sustained-release preparation

L18 ANSWER 11 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Tocopherol compositions for delivery of biologically active agents

L18 ANSWER 12 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Sustained-released material prepared by dispersing a lyophilized polypeptide in an oil phase

L18 ANSWER 13 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Dosage forms containing taste masked active agents

L18 ANSWER 14 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Fatty ester combinations

L18 ANSWER 15 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Controlled release microencapsulated NGF formulation

L18 ANSWER 16 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Production of benzaldehyde compounds

L18 ANSWER 17 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Disintegratable microspheres

L18 ANSWER 18 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Fast-dissolving comestible units formed under high-speed/high-pressure conditions

L18 ANSWER 19 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Immediate release dosage forms containing microspheres

L18 ANSWER 20 OF 42 IPA COPYRIGHT 2002 ASHP

TI Modification of in vitro drug release rate from oily parenteral depots using a formulation approach

L18 ANSWER 21 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Self-binding shearform compositions

L18 ANSWER 22 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Production of benzaldehyde compounds

L18 ANSWER 23 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Prophylactic/therapeutic composition for secondary cataract

L18 ANSWER 24 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Loading of biologically active solutes into polymer gels

L18 ANSWER 25 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Self-binding shearform compositions

L18 ANSWER 26 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Therapeutic compositions for osteoinduction

L18 ANSWER 27 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Enhanced loading of solutes into polymer gels and methods of use

L18 ANSWER 28 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Stick formulations for topical drug delivery of therapeutic agents and uses thereof

L18 ANSWER 29 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Enhanced loading of solutes into polymer gels

L18 ANSWER 30 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Stick formulations for topical drug delivery of therapeutic agents and uses thereof

L18 ANSWER 31 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Methods of using hesperetin for sebum control and treatment of acne

L18 ANSWER 32 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Methods of using lysophosphatidic acid for treating hyperproliferative conditions

L18 ANSWER 33 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Method of producing sustained-release preparation

L18 ANSWER 34 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Biodegradable controlled release flash flow melt-spun delivery system

L18 ANSWER 35 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Morphalinomethyl-substituted 1-phenyl-indero-[1,2-c]pyrazol-3-yl derivatives of 2-cyano-3-oxo-propanamides useful in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis

L18 ANSWER 36 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Phenyl-indenopurazol 3-oxo-propanamide derivatives useful in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis

L18 ANSWER 37 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Use of heteroaryl-3-oxo-propanenitrile derivatives in treating clinical wherein myelopoiesis suppression occurs

L18 ANSWER 38 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Heteroaryl-3-oxo-propanenitrile derivatives useful in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and other autoimmune diseases

L18 ANSWER 39 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Novel compounds, pharmaceutical compositions, and methods for treating inflammation and pain

L18 ANSWER 40 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Novel compounds, pharmaceutical compositions, and methods for treating inflammation and pain

L18 ANSWER 41 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
TI Temperature and cosurfactant effects on lidocaine release from submicron oil-in-water emulsions

L18 ANSWER 42 OF 42 USPATFULL
TI Phenothiazine derivatives and anti-psychotic drugs containing the same

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	105.81	229.15

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-0.62

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 18:07:55 ON 17 MAY 2002